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THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The laws of politics appear to require that we should have an American "difficulty" every four or five years. But that which at present exists is associated with a very important subject—one affecting the most vital interests of the States, and deeply interwoven with British sympathies, also—the question of slavery. It is this fact which induces us to attach more importance to it than we think belonged to the last cause of quarrel, the Central American one—which yet managed to acquire very ugly proportions.

The question at stake is simple. Our West India squadrons continue to board and search vessels under American colours in the exercise of our national self-imposed duty of putting down the slave trade. The Americans dislike the process, and are prepared, perhaps, to fight rather than submit to it. Shall we fight them on the point, or shall we yield it?

To prevent misapprehensions about the course which we recommend, let us set out by remarking that in preparations for such a war Britain is far beyond the States. We have many splendid vessels of war, and men would be forthcoming in the event of "active service" being in the wind far more quickly than they come forward at present. The Americans could not send two line-of-battle ships to sea in the event of immediate hostilities, and their coast could be blockaded before they had anything worth the name of a fleet afloat. They trust to their building

ports being out of our reach; to the general enthusiasm of their population; to their power of invading Canada; and to their privateers. The last-named source would be shut up by anything like a really vigilant and large squadron; and infinite mischief would be done to them before they could rally and get the full use of their undoubted bravery and resources. It is not, therefore, from any mean fear of that nation, that we invite our readers to consider whether we are quite in the right in provoking them to extremities.

The conduct of Britain in the Act of Emancipation was undoubtedly an exhibition of moral principle. It involved a great material sacrifice. When, however, after abolishing slavery as a British institution, we proceed on a general crusade for its extinction, it may be doubted whether we are in the right, without such doubt implying any sympathy with slavery itself. For instance, there is our squadron for the suppression of the trade in slaves, out of which this controversy has come. It cannot be said to have succeeded in its object. Slaves are still carried to and fro, bought and sold, in spite of us. The state of Africa and the morals of Cuba between them keep up the traffic. If we could civilise Africa and moralise Spain, something might be done. But, as it is, we only somewhat check or qualify the proceedings which are the result of the condition of these nations. Well, that may be worth doing. It is expensive. It presses hardly on the Navy. It carries

away seamen that would be useful elsewhere. But it is a protest and it keeps up a principle, and may do more good by and by. Well; but here is a new development of it to be dealt with. Since Cuba has been the more immediate object of our exertions, we have overhauled an immense number of Yankee vessels, it seems, and a new phase of the question has opened. The American trade passing through those regions is very great. That trade we interrupt, but it is not the interruption that causes the annoyance only. It is the nature of the interruption—which is suspicious, contemptuous, inquisitive. Every such search implies a hint that the ship searched is likely to be a slaver. Now, we who know what feeling the passport nuisance has excited, may judge of the annoyance of being asked for one's passport by a rival nation on the high seas. The delay is something, but the offence given to people's feelings is far worse. What the Yankee complains of is the violence offered to his flag—which is the symbol of the nation's dignity, and of the dignity of each individual citizen of the States.

Unfortunately, this ill-feeling has arisen just as the internal state of America is very favourable to great excitement. The controversy about Kansas, the effects of the mad commercial gambling, have brought a people, naturally more ardent than ourselves, into that kind of irritable susceptibility in which a passion for war naturally springs up. American insti-



RETRIBUTION.—(FROM A PICTURE BY E. ARMITAGE, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.)—SEE PAGE 418.

tations, too, are less fitted for the task of resisting popular impulses than our own. Before, therefore, we risk a contest, which, supposing us to succeed, would still be a disaster to the general Anglo-Saxon family, it is worth while inquiring what we are going to fight *for*. It is not our business to suppress the slave-trade, however desirable its abolition may be, except on the theory that it is our business to put everything in the world to rights. But why not, then, run a general muck at cannibalism here, infanticide there, opium-eating in a third place, and so forth? The fact is that no such duty is imposed upon us by any authority. The private man who should let his wife and children starve while devising schemes to feed negroes would be thought a fool, if not a rogue; neither is any one state bound to abolish the evils and reform the abuses of another. At all events, it should not do so till it has finished with its own, and what the social state of our country is, we are too painfully aware to be at all of opinion that such a time has arrived for us. It is now our conviction, that we cannot abolish slavery or slave-trade in the present state of the world's progress; that it will take many generations of thoughtful and good men to abolish them, and to devise some mode of employing that negro labour which is necessary in certain climates without the present cruelty and injustice. A premature attempt to enforce the reform might retard it. For example, if Britain went to war with the United States, the very process would crush the abolitionist agitation in America, and knit together the great rival parties of North and South against the common enemy. The damage we should do to America and ourselves, would be certain; the good to the cause of the negroes is only problematical at best.

For these reasons—and plenty more will be forthcoming if necessary—we urge on the public and the Administration the propriety of a pacific and conciliatory policy. This trouble is a legacy from the old "spirited" system of government—and we hope will soon be laid in the grave of that system, as the Indians bury a warrior's hatchet along with him. The true policy of our day is that of which Lord Stanley recently gave a sketch in his letter to the electors of Lynn (one of the clearest, neatest pieces of political writing we have lately seen)—that is, a policy of "non-intervention" and of social reforms. We are always interfering somewhere with very bad results. But it will indeed be an anomaly, if we interfere with the Yankees at the very time that we are letting off Bomba with fine and reprimand. There could be no better fun for the despots of Europe than to see the ships which have spared Naples blockading New Orleans. It would warm old Bomba's blood—as his priests do that in the bottle which they show every year, by way of "miracle" to the mob, and pretend once ran in the veins of St. Januarius. Of course the temptation is great to give the Yankees a "settling-down" and they must not suppose that it is not strongly felt sometimes. But, in this matter, we are the aggressors; and, in the long run, we think that even a triumph over the States would not be so much worth as that triumph which we hope we shall have now over ourselves.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

THE circular directing the conversion of hospital lands into French *rentes* will be withdrawn, it is thought.

A report was current lately that Marshal Pelissier had been recalled, on account of certain courtesies which were exchanged between him and the Duke d'Aumale in Hyde Park. The rumour is without foundation.

The Paris Conference re-assembled on Saturday. According to all accounts, the utmost difficulty prevails in coming to any conclusion on the controverted questions. Austria standing out resolutely on the Turkish side against France and Russia, and England vainly, as yet, endeavouring to play the part of mediator.

The French Government is arming the Mediterranean coasts. The inauguration of the port of Cherbourg, which was to have taken place in the middle of July, has been postponed to the 7th of August.

The health of Marshal Bosquet will not permit him to go to Toulon to assume his military functions. Marshal Randon is spoken of as his successor.

SPAIN.

By the Madrid papers we learn the particulars of an unfortunate occurrence at San Domingo. The civil war raging in that republic finds Baez in possession of the port of San Domingo, which his rival Santanna is besieging. The batteries of the latter, whether intentionally or otherwise, fired upon the foreign shipping in the port, nearly sunk a Sardinian vessel, and seriously damaged a French and a Spanish vessel. Spanish ships of war have been despatched to the place to demand reparation.

The "Gazette" publishes a decree appropriating 5,000,000 reals to the repair of the public buildings in Madrid.

AUSTRIA.

THE "Nord" has just been deprived of the privilege of being sold by the postal authorities through the whole Austrian empire. The Imperial post offices no longer receive subscriptions for the "Nord." This is an indication, among many others, of the nature of the relations at present subsisting between Austria and Russia.

PRUSSIA.

THERE seems to be no doubt that the powers of the Prince of Prussia to act as Regent will be prolonged for three months more in July next. This will be the last prolongation. The necessity of taking some definite step has become generally recognised, for the King's restoration to health is now all but despaired of.

RUSSIA.

IT has been several times reported that a Russian fleet would approach Cherbourg this summer. By advices from St. Petersburg we now learn that the Russian squadron of evolution, under the command of Vice-Admiral Schantz, was to leave Cronstadt on the 5th inst., on a cruise, which will be confined to the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic.

A despatch from St. Petersburg announces that a company has been formed in shares, with a capital of 2,000,000 of silver roubles, under the title of "Transcaspian Company," to carry on commerce with Persia and Central Asia.

ITALY.

THE Sardinian Senate has passed the Foreign Conspiracy Bill, and the amount of £1,600,000 asked by Count Cavour for the defences of Genoa, has been voted.

The manager of the Genoa journal, "L'Italia del Popolo," has been arrested.

The Neapolitan Government is said to have received an ultimatum from Great Britain in the *Cagliari* affair. It is called upon to pay the demanded indemnification for Park and Watts, or submit the difficulty to mediation within a limited period. The British Cabinet will also act with Piedmont in pressing for a release of the *Cagliari* and her crew.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

THE Montenegro question occupies political attention to the exclusion of almost every other topic. The latest news received from Constantinople leads to the conclusion that the Sultan's advisers are at the present moment determined to proceed to the last extremities of force against the Montenegrins, but it is probable that the determinations of the Paris Conference will arrange the question without further blood-

shed. However, another sanguinary collision between the Turks and Christians in Bosnia, near the Austrian frontier, is announced. The conflict is said to have been long and bloody, and the Austrian troops on the frontier were under arms to preserve the neutrality of the Austrian territory.

An insurrection has broken out in Candia (Turkish territory). According to the Greek journals, the rising was provoked by the levying a new impost, and by the forced labour exacted from the inhabitants for the purpose of constructing roads. The population of several of the villages belonging to the district of Canea having refused to submit to the impost, the troops sent against them by the governor of the island, Vely Pacha, were received with a volley of musketry, and forced to fall back. At the termination of this collision, the chief of the insurgents, who formed an army of 2,000 men, sent to demand an interview with the governor in presence of the European consuls. The complaints presented in their name may be reduced to two points—the recall of the Vely Pacha, and the concession to the island of Candia the same privileges which appertain to the isle of Samos. These privileges, accorded at the end of the Greek war of independence, at the moment when the conference of London restored Samos to Turkey, constitute a *de facto* independence under the sovereignty of the Ottoman Porte. Since that time, the isle of Samos possesses a government and its own privileges. On the arrival at Constantinople of the news of this insurrection, three steamers were despatched with reinforcements; but the Candide insurgents have also been reinforced, it seems; one influential chief raising 1,000 men.

AMERICA.

THE American journals are taken up with reports of alleged outrages on American vessels by British cruisers, and great excitement seems to prevail in the matter. A Bill authorising the construction of ten steam gunboats is introduced into the Senate, and it is stated that the Committee on Foreign Relations will propose to increase the number to thirty. Another bill has been framed investing the President with power to obtain, by force, prompt redress for the perpetration of outrages upon the flag, soil, or citizens of the United States, or upon their property. It is contemplated to propose a resolution authorising the President to make reprisals whenever the adoption of such a course is deemed necessary.

The President has applied to Congress for authority to contract a loan of 15,000,000 dollars for a term not exceeding ten years.

Advices from Utah speak of a conference between certain United States officers and the heads of the Mormon fraternity, which, coupled with the report that the saints were emigrating from the valley to the White River Mountains, has inspired many with a conviction that the Mormon difficulty will speedily meet a bloodless solution. At the same time, reinforcements are still being despatched to the United States army. General Smith, commander of these forces, is dead: he is succeeded by Brigadier-General Harney.

The Hon. Charles Sumner, finding his recovery very slow, has resigned his seat for Massachusetts.

Santa Fe papers report that a party of Mexicans had attacked a camp of the Apache Indians near Fort Thorn, and butchered indiscriminately men, women, and children.

CHINA.

THE Plenipotentiaries were to return to Canton to meet the new Commissioner, who, it is said, was gathering forces with the intention of attempting the recapture of Canton.

The Hong Kong papers say that Teen-Sin, a small harbour about fifty miles from Pekin, will easily fall into the hands of the allies, and they urge that gun-boats should be sent up to the capital. At Canton the native authorities (it is added) secretly persecute and torture all who are suspected of favouring the allies. Great atrocities have been discovered in the inland provinces; anarchy appears to be on the increase.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN FLEETS IN THE WEST INDIES AND THE GULF.—The American journals contain the following details in reference to the naval strength of the two Powers:—The British fleet on the West India station—The Arachne, 18 guns; the Atlanta, 16; the steamer Brunswick, 80; the steamer Basilisk, 6; the steamer Buzzard, 6; the Cumberland, 70; the steamer Devastation, 6; the steam gunboat Forward, 2; the steamer Harrier, 16; the Inaum, 72; the Indus, 78; the steam gunboat Jaseur, 1; the steam gunboat Jasper, 1; the steamer Leopard, 18; the steam gunboat Skynack, 2; the steamer Styx, 6; the steamer Tartar, 20; the steamer Terror, 10; total number of guns, 435; The American fleet:—The vessels of war now in the Gulf, or under orders to appear in the waters thereof, are as follows: The steamer Colorado, 40; the steamer Fulton, 5; the steamer Wahash, 40; the steamer Waterwitch, 2; the steamer Arctic, 2; the steamer Despatch, 2; the sloop of war Savannah, 24; the sloop of war Jamestown, 24; the brig Dolphin, 4; total number of guns, 141. The guns are of different calibre, and consequently do not convey any very accurate idea of the weight of metal carried by these vessels.

THE BRITISH WITH AMERICA.—The "New York Times" says:—“We shall have no war with England just at present. Whatever may have occasioned the annoying interference with our shipping on the part of British cruisers, it is safe to assume—we are, indeed, compelled by all the circumstances of our international intercourse to believe—that no insult or injury has been intended by the British Government, and that our complaints will be promptly and fairly met in a spirit of amicable adjustment. The recent conduct of Great Britain towards this country leaves no room to doubt that we shall obtain indemnity for the past and security for the future, so soon as the representations of our Government are brought to the notice of the English Ministry. It would be most unfortunate for both countries should their friendly relations be even temporarily disturbed. The prosperity of the one is intimately connected with the prosperity of the other. Their joint mission is not one of war, but of commerce and the arts of peace.”—Says the “Boston Traveller”:—“The occurrence of anything to grow out of government action, affords a singular contrast to the numerous instances of friendship that Americans have experienced at the hands of Englishmen during the last four or five years. The manner in which the sick crew of the *Susquehanna* were treated, spontaneously, by English naval authorities, may well be allowed to offset a dozen exhibitions of power by ignorant men acting under orders which they do not fully understand. The conduct of the *Herefordshire* towards the *John Gilpin* is another noble instance of English humanity developing itself for the benefit of Americans. When the *San Francisco* was a wreck, and an American regiment was in danger of being lost with her, it was a British ship that stood by her, and gave that moral encouragement and active assistance that worked to the saving of so many American lives. It is a short time since the commander of a British man-of-war threatened to bring his guns to bear upon a town in San Domingo if the authorities of it allowed any injury to be done to Americans. Other instances might be named of the same kind, all showing that the English do not bear themselves hostile towards us, but as brethren.”

THE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH CANADA.—In the year 1857 the importations from the United States into Canada amounted to 28,646,081 dollars. In the same year the exports from Canada to the United States were 16,386,530 dollars, of which one-half nearly consisted of agricultural productions. The exports of Canada to Great Britain in the same period amounted to 12,332,148 dollars, and the imports to 19,490,516 dollars. The aggregate exports of Canada to, and the aggregate imports from, all other countries, but little exceed one million per annum.

CAPTURE OF A RUSSIAN GUN-BOAT BY CIRCASSIANS.—The “*Presse d'Orient*” of the 22nd ult. states that some Circassians, who had arrived on the previous day at Constantinople, brought the news that a Russian gun-boat, on her way from Anapa to Soukoum-Kulé, had been captured by the Circassians. She had sprung a leak during the night, and had been obliged to put into the creek of Wardan. The Russian captain applied to the masters of some Turkish boats for assistance, but the latter advised him to leave, as he would be in danger from the Circassians if they should hear of a Russian vessel being on the coast. This advice was followed, but the Circassians, hearing of the fact, manned some boats, went in pursuit, and after a slight resistance took possession of her.

FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN BELGIUM.—A dreadful railway accident occurred on Wednesday week on the Belgian Railroad from Mons to Monage. A train from Mons, while at full speed, ran into two wagons laden with coke, that were ramming along down the line, which has an incline at that point. The engine was hurled over the two wagons, and the first three passenger-carriages were broken to pieces. From the ruins were taken seven dead bodies, and other persons so severely injured that the dead soon numbered twenty-one. Fifty-two persons are still suffering from their wounds.

PLOTS AGAINST THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

On Friday (the 10th) fourteen men were tried in Paris on a charge of having formed a secret political society for the assassination of the Emperor, and the overthrow of the Government. The charge was proved, and admitted, and the accused were condemned to death. The Sardinian Government is said to have been concerned in the society, and the condemned men were accused of having planned to assassinate the Emperor's carriage should he stop when he was passing through the town, and that then he should be attacked and killed. Three of the condemned were reprieved, and the rest were condemned to death for life, and to periods of imprisonment, varying from one month to twenty years. The accused were all, with one exception, working men, and previous to this trial, a rumour circulated in Paris, that another attempt had been made at Fontainebleau to assassinate the Emperor, and that several Italians were concerned in it. This statement was afterwards softened into an assertion that some persons were discovered to be carrying grenades; and that in turn gave place to a story about three or four persons having been arrested. The Sardinian Government is said to have given notice of the movements of six persons who were on their way to France from Rome. Four of these are in custody; the other two have escaped. On Wednesday a Frenchman, named Legrandre, was to be tried by the Correctional Tribunal of Boulogne, on a charge of conspiracy. He was arrested in March last, and in the folds of his cravat there were found two copies of a “letter to parliament and the press,” signed by the revolutionary committee, Félix Pyat, Besson, and Tallandier. Legrandre had been travelling about in France for two or three years, his ostensible business being to obtain orders for “patent hygienic horse-bits.” It is reported that he has made revelations touching a new attempt on the Emperor's life, which was to have been made this month. He himself, it is said, was asked to take charge of a fulminating bomb.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY NEGROES MURDERED.

The African mail steamer *Ethiopi*, while off the African coast, fell in with the French ship *Coët Regina*, 420 tons, in possession of a large number of negroes, who were not able to manage her. After a parley, the second officer of the *Ethiopi*, with a part of the crew, went on board, when about 250 of the negroes swam to the shore, where nearly the whole were murdered by the captain of the French ship and his native allies. It appears that the *Coët Regina*, which is completely fitted for the slave-trade, had been cruising for a month near Cape Palmas, and, under pretence of taking them to a better place (the French colonies), had secured 500 negroes, who were immediately placed between decks, many of them in irons. While the captain (Simon) was ashore, and part of the crew in a boat alongside, the negroes procured firearms, and shot all but the doctor and two of the seamen, whom they retained to steer the ship. Captain Simon came within gunshot several times afterwards, but was not allowed to come on board. The *Coët Regina* was towed into Monrovia, where she was left in possession of the purser of the *Ethiopi*.

ANOTHER ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

VESEVIUS is again in eruption. A letter, dated May 29, says:—“After sunset, and towards 8 o'clock, when darkness began to set in, a spectacle of sublime grandeur presented itself, far exceeding that of last night. What appeared then as a confused furnace of vast extent, sending up a lurid smoke and vapour, was now seen with all its outlines with the utmost distinctness, extending over the entire Atrio, between the Somma and Vesuvius, as a group of craters in full activity, vomiting liquid fire. Four of these craters at least could be distinctly seen. The streams of lava issuing from them could be seen flowing as liquid fire in various directions, often intersecting each other and coalescing. I am assured that a pool of lava is formed at one point from 80 to 100 feet in diameter. The entire valley of the Atrio appears as a mass of fire, not uniformly vivid, but in numerous bright patches, intersected by streams of lava. The great stream of lava descending the declivity towards Portici has the magnificent appearance of a river of fire. The movement, however, is exceedingly slow. The spectacle is varied and animated in a curiosus and interesting manner by the numerous visitors whom curiosity has attracted to the spot, and who carry lanterns and other lights, which are seen moving about in every direction in the neighbourhood of the vast furnace of the Atrio, as well as along the borders of the stream of lava descending the mountain. During the whole of yesterday the inhabitants of the houses and villages which lie in the direction of the descending current of lava were seen carrying off their furniture and all moveable of value, even to the doors of the houses and the windows with their ‘jalousies.’”

Since the above was written, the eruption has continued with constantly increasing violence. New streams of lava were poured forth; and at length an immense torrent of lava broke over the ridge which confines the basin of craters, in the direction of the Somma. It flowed down the declivity of the Somma as an immense torrent of liquid fire, and with extraordinary rapidity that in less than an hour it had descended over a considerable portion of the mountain. Its progress was then retarded, partly by the diminished steepness of the ground, and partly by transverse ravines which must be filled before the fluid can advance. About an hour after, all the mouths seemed to be simultaneously called into violent action, and to vomit forth such torrents of lava that the entire mountain seemed one blaze of fire; the varied colours produced in different parts, owing probably in part to reflection, presented a beautiful and striking appearance. The lurid light diffused from this enormous burning mass rendered visible the subjacent country, the towns, the coast, and the bay, the spectacle being heightened by the burning of forests over which the lava passed.

THE MONTENEGRI QUESTION.—“At the commencement of the Russian war,” says a correspondent of the “Times,” writing from the Herzegovina, “the Montenegrins, taking advantage of the absence of any Turkish force to oppose them, descended from their mountains and occupied the plains of Graova. By this act the Turkish proprietors (residing at Kotor) were reduced from comparative affluence to poverty. When peace was concluded with Russia, the Turkish Government (thinking, probably, that their Mussulman subjects were entitled to receive justice at their hands as well as the Christians) sent a commission to investigate the claims of the Turkish proprietors to the district of Graova. This matter was soon settled, admitting, in fact, of no dispute. Acting on the report of the commissioners, the Turkish Government ordered the troops to occupy the district in question. The fact is thus reported by the ‘Augsburg Gazette’:—‘The Turks have invaded Montenegro and seized on Graova,’ 2,500 of the Turkish nizam encountered 7,000 Montenegrins, and defeated them with the loss of 800 killed and wounded, on the 11th inst. The day after the Prince's secretary arrived in the Turkish camp, and proposed an armistice, pending the negotiations which Daniel wished to open with the Turkish commissioners at Trebigne. The Turkish general agreed to retire to Gloubok until the affair was finished, and left the same day with his forces for that place, accompanied by M. de la Rue, the Prince's secretary. When they were entangled in the defiles of the mountains, they were suddenly attacked by the whole force of Montenegro. Taken thus unawares, the greater part were slain; the few that owed their lives to the mercy of the Montenegrins arrived in the camp with their noses and ears cut off, and otherwise frightfully mutilated.” Montenegro is a patch of bleak upland, eighty leagues square, and counts 80,000 inhabitants, for half of whom it does not grow food. Bosnia, of which it formed part, counts 1,400,000 souls, of whom 18,000 are Croats and 150,000 Morlachs. There are 250,000 Turks of Ottoman race, 15,000 Greeks of Hellenic origin, and the creed is the orthodox Greek when it is not the Koran.

A HEART-RENDING CASE.—The *Revue Contemporaine* contains an apology, written to order by M. Alphonse de Calonne, for the conciliation of the part of the public gardens of the Tuilleries for the private use of the Emperor Napoleon III. After stating that in consequence of the numerous parks and promenades lately made, or now making, Paris will have “more verdure, more lawns, and more flowers than any modern capital ever saw,” the Court writer proceeds in the following touching strain:—“Amid this abundance of nature's choicest gifts, which makes the poorest pauper in Paris a privileged being, there is one man, one only, who is debarred from their enjoyment; one to whom these pleasing shades, these lovely parterres, ever sighed for and never reached, are as the deceitful mirage of the arid desert. This man, deprived of his part in the inheritance which he has enriched for the benefit of all, is the Sovereign of the country. The Emperor is the only man in Paris who has not so much as three square feet of land on which he can take a walk in comfort, protected from the rays of the sun and the impudent stare of the curios. He is compelled to live as a prisoner confined within four walls, which, although gilt, are nevertheless walls; or, if he feel the want of shade and promenades, he must go to seek them out of the city at St. Cloud, Versailles, or further off still, at Conspiége and Fontainebleau. Louis Philippe had at least Neuilly. The selfish citizen, who wants everything for himself, town and country, walls and bowers, seldom thinks of inquiring whether others are as well off as he, and would perhaps be much astonished to be told that his Prince may envy him in some things. The bourgeois of Paris is the most fortunate man in the earth, and rather than give up a jot of his enjoyments he would become the most ungrateful.”

DR. QUÉVAL, a French refugee, was buried at Paddington Cemetery, in the presence of a large number of his Republican brethren, on Sunday. Louis Blanc delivered an oration over the grave. He spoke very hopefully of the prospects of the Republican party.

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

A TELEGRAM, dated Alexandria, June 4, gives us the following information:—

"Sir Hugh Rose defeated the rebels at Bul Sir Kooneh about the 30th of April, killing 400. They are making another stand near Calpee. The Nana, with all the cavalry in Bareilly, was trying to cross the Ganges to join his brother at Calpee, and thence escape to Central India."

"Oude is quieting down. Mr. Montgomery has restored the Talokars, and established the Zamindari system, to the content of the people."

"Jung Bahadoor had reached Azimgurh, on his return march."

"There has been some slight disturbance caused by a hill tribe in Assam. A small detachment of Europeans and Ghurkas having followed them into the mountains, had been repulsed with loss."

WALPOLE'S REVERSE.

The special correspondent of the "Times" gives an account of the check received by Walpole at the fort of Roer (Rheudunow), an affair which created bitter feelings in the men under his command. "It turns out that there were not 300 of the enemy in the fort. The attack was mismanaged—officers and men were uselessly sacrificed, and their loss was not avenged. At the very moment that the Sikhs and the 12th were desperately clambering up the walls of the fort, helping each other up by the hand and leg and firelock, and just as they were getting at the enemy, they were recalled, and in their retreat they suffered as much as in the attack. It is stated that there was a passage where the cavalry could have got in, but that they were not permitted to make the attempt. The men were furious at the repulse, and clamoured loudly to be led to the assault. The Sikhs had lost Willoughby, and Cope was wounded. The 93rd had lost Adrian Hope. The 12th left the bodies of Bramley, Douglas, and many gallant comrades behind them. In the middle of the fight Adrian Hope, ever regardless of his own life where the lives of his soldiers were concerned, rushed to the wall of the fort to withdraw the men. His aide-de-camp, Butter, said to him, 'The are very hot, General.' As he spoke the Brigadier fell, shot from above through the neck, shoulder, and lungs. He said, 'They have done for me. Remember me to my friends,' and died in a few seconds. At the funeral, which was most affecting, the 93rd wept like children for their beloved Colonel. There was not a dry eye in Bramley's company as his body was borne to the grave." His body and that of Douglas were recovered by the most daring gallantry. "When the men retired, Simpson, the quartermaster-sergeant of the regiment, hearing that two officers were left on the ground, rushed out to the ditch of the work, and seizing the corpse of poor Bramley, brought it on his shoulders. He next started out and recovered the body of Douglas in the same way. And then, undeterred by the incessant fusillade of the enemy, this gallant soldier again and again renewed his labours, and never ceased till he had carried in the bodies of five more of his comrades. Two men were killed in attempting to imitate this noble soldier."

We take the following information from the same letter:—

BAHADOOR KHAN AND NENA SAHIR.

"We hear that Khan Bahadoor Khan is fast losing the little intellect and influence which bhang and opium had left him, and that he is falling into second childhood. Under such circumstances the activity and energy of the Nena have secured to him a preponderating control, which he seems to be exercising most injudiciously for the common interest of the enemy. He has in the Mahometan city of Bareilly forbidden the killing of cows, and he has buried four amulets at each corner of the city, with rites strictly Hindoo, to assure his followers of success. One of his emissaries was lately found near Indore, with letters to persons of influence in Bundelkund and in the Mahratta country, advising them to murder all the English, to hold out till the rains, and to organise a general rising, which will give a death-blow to our raj before this year is over. The cowardly assassin, who never yet has headed troops in the field, exhibits fertility of resources and power of combination beyond any of the leaders of the insurrection."

OUR SIKH SUPPORTERS.

"If the people we see around us, who are ten or twelve to one, as compared with us in this camp, were to—not to arm and cut our throats, or poison us, or anything of that sort—but were simply, this night, to bid us a silent good-bye and leave us, India would be lost to us in a day. Why, we could not even strike our tents without these men to-morrow! We are dependent on them—even the common soldier is—for the water we drink and the meals we eat, for our transport, for all but the air we breathe (and the latter, it must be admitted, is not improved by them sometimes). The moment that such a thing becomes possible as a popular desertion—from patriotic or any motives—from the service of the State, it becomes impossible to hold India, except upon sufferance. It is the rupee, self-interest, and the necessities of a population trained to follow camps, which afford guarantees against such a secession, unlikely enough indeed in any nation, and scarcely possible in any war, but even particular instances of it cause great distress."

AT FUTTEYGHUR.

"Here was perpetrated one of the worst of the many great atrocities of the outbreak. Here, too, was one of the most remarkable instances of our blind if justifiable confidence. When our unfortunate fellow-countrymen and women took shelter here the fort was nearly open, and it was commanded by high ground, and a close suburb of houses next to it. Most of those who escaped immediate pursuit fell into the hands of the Nena at Bhitoor, but there were some who got across the Ganges, near Futtayghur, who were protected by poor villagers and by a small zamindar. One Englishwoman, the widow of an officer who was murdered by the mutineers, I say it with regret, accepted the protection of the rebel Rajah of Furrakabad. She is, or was, living at Allahabad."

REWARD FOR FAITHFUL NATIVES.

"At Chuprah, early in April, several natives were publicly rewarded. Two Mahometan zamindars received each a gold watch and chain for having hospitably entertained and afforded shelter to Messrs. Lynch and M'Donnell, when circumstances compelled them to quit Sewan, and they were trying to get away from the bloodthirsty sowers of Segowlie. A splendid sword was given to a Hindoo darogah on account of his having sent notice of the approach of the mutinous irregulars, by which the above Government officers had time to escape with their lives; and, at the same time, medals were presented to some Sikhs who had nobly rallied round the Europeans confined in the fortified house at Arrah."

PROSPECTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

"To tell the truth, I see little prospect of our being able to put down this revolt by exterminating the rebels. We cannot catch them. Our most celebrated marches have been performed by troops of whom a large proportion were natives, and in districts where there was no hostile force in our rear, and where baggage and provisions might safely for the time be abandoned. We must move into Rohilkund very much as if we were marching through the Crimea."

THE REBELS' ARTILLERY.—From the commencement of the Indian mutiny the number of guns brought into action by the rebels has seemed inexhaustible. The "Delhi Gazette" insists that the natives are casting guns very rapidly. The "Lahore Gazette," on the other hand, maintains that they have no means of doing so to any great extent, and that the fact is, that after the formation of the conspiracy that led to the outbreak, the rebel chiefs were busily engaged in making guns, and then burying them, "to be kept till called for." The burying of guns, says the same authority, has always been practised in Asia by the defeated party, "and we believe that a great number of guns, known to be in the possession of the Sikhs, were never accounted for."

THE DEAD ALIVE.—We learn from a private letter, written from Simla, that Captain Bignell and Ensign Byrne, of the 10th Native Infantry, who were supposed to have been massacred by the mutineers at Cawnpore, are still living. It appears that they were delivered by Maun Singh to Jung Bahadoor, who sent them, with other refugees, to Nepaul, the road to the British camp being at that time unsafe.

SIR H. HAVELOCK AND THE 64TH REGIMENT.

ON Tuesday morning was published a return (moved for by General Buckley) of copies of the telegram from the late Sir Henry Havelock, in reference to the conduct of Lieutenant Havelock in leading the 64th Regiment at Cawnpore, for which that officer subsequently received the Victoria Cross; and also of the correspondence between Sir Colin Campbell and the Adjutant-General on the subject. The despatch was as follows:—

"In the conflict at Cawnpore, Lieutenant Havelock was my aide-de-camp. The 64th Regiment had been much under artillery fire, from which it had severely suffered; the whole of the infantry were lying down in line, when, perceiving that the enemy had brought out the last reserved gun, a 24-pounder, and were rallying round it, I called up the regiment to rise and advance. Without any other word from me, Lieutenant Havelock placed himself on his horse, in front of the centre of the 64th, opposite the muzzle of the gun. Major Stirling, commanding the regiment, was in front, dismounted, but the lieutenant continued to move steadily on in front of the regiment at a foot pace on his horse. The gun discharged shot until the troops were within a short distance, when they fired grape. In went the corps, led by the lieutenant, who still steered steadily on the gun's muzzle, until it was mastered by a rush of the 64th."

Sir Colin Campbell informs the General Commanding-in-Chief, that in consequence of this despatch a feeling of dissatisfaction, which has been testified in the most respectful manner, has arisen among the officers of the 64th Foot, who consider it contains a slur on the character of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Stirling, then in command of the regiment, and on the regiment generally.

"The despatch is so worded as to make it appear that the late Major Stirling, who afterwards became a Lieutenant-colonel, was not properly leading his regiment; at least such is the opinion of the officers of the 64th Foot. Lieutenant-Colonel Bingham, in the name of those officers, while he deprecates the idea of refusing just credit to Captain Sir Henry Havelock, maintains in the most positive manner, that the late Lieutenant-Colonel Stirling then commanded the 64th Foot, as he did on all such occasions, most nobly and gallantly; and that he was on foot at the time, because, in consequence of a shell bursting, his horse had become unrideable." And Sir Colin confesses to having "a strong feeling of sympathy with the officers of the 64th Regiment." He says:—

"This instance is one of many in which, since the institution of the Victoria Cross, advantage has been taken by young aides-de-camps and other staff officers to place themselves in prominent situations, for the purpose of attracting attention. To them life is of little value as compared with the gain of public honour; but they do not reflect, and the generals to whom they belong also do not reflect, on the cruel injustice thus done to gallant officers who, besides the excitement of the moment of action, have all the responsibility attending on this situation. We know that the private soldier expects to be led by his regimental officers, whom he knows and recognises as the leaders to whom he is bound to look in the moments of the greatest trial and danger, and that he is utterly regardless of the accidental presence of an aide-de-camp, or rather staff officer, who is an absolute stranger to him. There is another point also having a great importance. By such despatches as the one above alluded to, it is made to appear to the world that the regiment would have proved wanting in courage except for an accidental circumstance. Such a reflection is most galling to a regiment of British soldiers, indeed almost intolerable, and the fact is remembered against it by all the other corps in her Majesty's service."

To Sir Colin's despatch the Adjutant-General replies, by direction of the Duke of Cambridge, saying that—

"His Royal Highness regrets, sincerely, that any unfavourable imputation of the courage or conduct of the Lieutenant-colonel should ever for a moment have been supposed to attach to the character of that gallant and excellent officer. His Royal Highness enters fully into the feelings of Lieutenant-Colonel Bingham, who has, in vindication of the character of his late commanding officer, and of the 64th Regiment, so honourably appealed to your sense of justice, and he has much gratification in recording his entire satisfaction with the whole conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Stirling, and of the excellent regiment which he commanded with so much credit to himself and advantage to the service."

KAFFIRS FOR THE INDIAN ARMY.—The latest news from the Cape of Good Hope is to the effect that 1,200 Kaffirs had been enlisted for service in India. Each private is to receive £1 per diem; corporals, £1. 4d.; and sergeants, £1. 10d. In addition to this pay a bounty of 30s. per man is granted. They are engaged for a term of years, at the expiration of which they are to be provided with a free passage to their native country.

ZOUAVES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.—The Horse Guards have lately made a move in the right direction by clothing one of the West India regiments in loose wide trousers, fastening a little below the knee, à la Zouave or Chasseur de Vincennes. It is suggested that these loose trousers should be adopted in our Highland regiments in lieu of the kilt.

IRELAND.

BEATING A WIFE TO DEATH.—John Delany, of Corville, near Roscrea, on returning to his house under the influence of drink, had a dispute with his wife, and while in the heat of passion he kicked and otherwise beat her in such a savage manner that she died from the effects of the injury the following day.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.—The riots which we last week reported to have broken out in Belfast were continued night after night, with more or less fury. On Wednesday, the opposed parties—Catholics and Orangemen—fought a regular battle with staves and stones for forty minutes; women mingling in the mêlée, encouraging the combatants, and supplying them with ammunition. It was not till 800 or 900 infantry and a troop of cavalry had arrived, that the contest was broken. The "Northern Whig" of Saturday says:—"If a stranger had entered Belfast yesterday evening about five o'clock, he might have come to the very accurate conclusion that the town was in a state both of civil and religious war. At an unusually early hour, the magistrates thought it advisable to call out the military and police. If our readers at a distance can imagine some 800 or 900 infantry, a squadron of cavalry, 200 constabulary, and a large body of the local force, marshalled for the protection of the peace of Belfast at five o'clock in the evening, they may be able to arrive at a conception of the state of this part of the north of Ireland."

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LORD CASTLEMAINE.—Lord Castlemaine was passing through Church Street, Athlone, on Friday, in company with Dr. Brodie, poor-law inspector, when a pensioner named Kelly, rushed at his lordship, and attempted to strike him with a large knife. Lord Castlemaine warded off the blow by raising his stick, and struck the knife from the fellow's hand. Kelly attempted to regain possession of it, but was prevented by Dr. Brodie, who seized him by the arm and held him until taken into custody by the police. Kelly was a tenant of a small house, the property of Lord Castlemaine, from which he was dispossessed for nonpayment of rent; since when he has been heard to use very strong language in reference to his lordship. The knife (a formidable weapon, the blade about ten inches long), had been purchased only an hour or two before the attack.

THE MURDER OF MR. GREENE AT TIPPERARY.—Two persons were brought into Tipperary by the police on Saturday morning, charged with the murder of William Greene, farmer. One of the men charged is a nephew of the murdered man. The police have discovered a hatchet, a bay knife, and a turnip cutter in the houses of the prisoners. The wounds exhibited on the body of the deceased appeared to have been inflicted by some such rude weapons as these.

HOW TO GET UP A RIOT.—A letter from Tuam, printed in the "Dublin Evening Mail" says:—"Thursday, the 3rd instant, having been the festival of Corpus Christi, great numbers were to be seen entering Tuam to witness the usual procession of the Host. About one o'clock the procession appeared. The Host was carried by Dr. M'Hale, under an ornated canopy, borne by four ecclesiastics, surrounded by a few priests in rich vestments, preceded and followed by trains of nuns and young girls. When the procession approached the leading entrance, accompanied by a large crowd of persons with hats off, it was met by the Rev. C. H. Seymour (holding a Testament in his hand), who, when the procession drew near the gates, advanced towards Dr. M'Hale, and said, 'I am the minister of Jesus Christ in Tuam, and as such I do solemnly protest against this idolatrous ceremony, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. I also declare that God is a spirit, and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth; and that every one that is a sharer in this idolatrous ceremony is guilty of a sin which will keep him from the kingdom of Heaven.' On this a Catholic said, 'This is the Ark of the Covenant,' and another, 'We have Jesus Christ here.' Mr. Seymour replied, 'Jesus Christ is in Heaven, at the right hand of God, and not here; and it is idolatry to worship God under an image.' An attempt was now made to close the gate, by order of some person in the crowd. This order was afterwards countermanded, and the gates thrown open." Mr. Seymour proceeded to justify his conduct to the bystanders, and the bystanders proceeded to hoot Mr. Seymour. No more harm was done however."

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THE PROVINCES.

JACK SHEPPARD IN PRESTON.—A young man named Brown, was apprehended the other day for robbing a till in Preston, and lodged in the bridewell. An officer, Leach, went into the cell in the evening; Brown knocked him down with a large nail which he had loosened from the wall, ran into the coal-hole, removed the grating, and was about to escape, when he was interrupted. He was removed to a stronger cell, and on being visited a short time afterwards, it was found that he had removed two panes of glass, and was beginning to remove a third. He was then handcuffed and chained to an iron bar. On Friday morning he was again visited; he diverted the officer's attention, dexterously slipped out of the cell, and pulled to the door, which has a spring lock. Before he had made his way quickly out of the station, he was again, however, secured. The same day, the desperado was sentenced to three months' hard labour and imprisonment.

INSTALLATION OF THE DEAN OF YORK.—Mr. Duncombie, the new Dean of York, was installed on Saturday. The act of admission was accompanied with the delivery of a bible and oration. Subsequently a distribution of wine and cakes took place in the Chapter House. Handfuls of cakes were thrown among the spectators by the canons and the vergers, much to the amusement, if little to the profit of the parties concerned.

SINGULAR ESCAPE.—A fire broke out on the premises of a Mr. Johnson, Deansgate, Manchester, on Thursday week, cutting off the communication between the stairs and the third storey rooms, where the family slept. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, their child, Mr. William Johnson, and two young women, Miss Morris and Miss Lowden, went into a front room, and raised an alarm from the window. A crowd collected, and a ladder was brought, but it was found to be too short. It was therefore raised up by the spectators, and rested on a strong man's shoulders, and all were enabled to descend without accident, except Miss Lowden, who slipped from the top step and fell, but she was caught by the people below, and preserved from injury. The flames were soon after subdued, but not before considerable damage had been occasioned.

DISORDER AT COVENTRY.—Coventry was last week the scene of much disorder. The mayor, who has excited the displeasure of a portion of the community, especially of the "freemen," by his attempt to remove a fair from its old site, the Green at the south end of the town, which he desires to convert into an ornamental plantation, was assailed by a crowd of about 2,000 persons, who expressed themselves violently against the project, and groaned as he passed through the streets, under the protection of the police.

SHOCKING COLLIER ACCIDENT.—An accident at the Coates Park Colliery, near Alfreton, caused by carelessness, has resulted in the death of two men and the serious injury of two others. John Lee, who had charge of the engine, was talking near the engine-house door to a man named Langton, when the signal was given to draw the men up the pit. Five men got on the corve, and when the bottom signal was given the engine-man started the engine, and the corve was drawn up, not only to the pit bank, but to the pulley at the top of the pit-head gear. The power of the engine turned the corve over. Four men were thrown out a distance of ten yards on the pit bank; the corve itself fell upon one of them, and he died within ten minutes. Another man received injuries which caused his death; and the others are in a very precarious state. An inquest was held on the two deceased, when it was stated by Lee, in extenuation, that the rope of the indicator was broken, and that the bell did not ring, as it ought to have done, to give him warning when the cage had risen to within fifteen or twenty yards of the pit top. There was a rule of the colliery that the engine-man was not to allow any one in the engine-house when men were ascending the pit, and that he was to pay particular attention to his engine, the indicators, and the machinery, which he had not done. The jury returned a verdict of "Misadventure" against Lee.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE AT A FUNERAL.—Last week, a labourer, of Exning, Newmarket, named Hammond, died, and at 3.0 p.m. of Friday was appointed for the funeral, at which hour the friends and relatives of the young man, with the members of the club to which he belonged, assembled to form the procession. Presently they received an intimation from the Rev. Erskine Neale, the rector, that he would not bury the body before eight o'clock. "The scene that followed during the three hours' delay defies description," says the "Ivy Post." "When the rev. gentleman arrived, he gave orders that the corpse should not be taken into the church, and on the officers of the club meeting him in the church and inquiring his reasons he told them to get out, threatening to pull off his surplice, and not bury the body at all. The reverend gentleman, we are informed, then went home with his surplice on, and the officers returned, and informing the friends of the deceased that Mr. Neale would not suffer the body to be taken into the church, offered to pay the expenses of having it buried in another parish. To this, however, the parents of the deceased would not consent, and begged that the body of their son might be put into the grave of her dear child, who was thus being buried like a dog and depart; the other members of the family also desired Mr. Neale to desist from reading, and the mourners and club members left the churchyard, declaring they would not hear him. Mr. Neale still kept on reading, although at a considerable distance from the grave, and the crowd collected in and around the churchyard became evidently excited, and shouted and hissed at intervals, while some called out, 'Pull off his gown—strip him—don't hear him' and one young man, whose marriage Mr. Neale had delayed, was with difficulty held back from striking him. In fact, the whole village was in a state of painful excitement."

VIOLENT THUNDER-STORMS.

A VIOLENT thunder-storm passed over a great portion of the kingdom on Thursday week. The deep cutting on the Leeds and Thirsk Railway, between Horsforth and Arlington, was deluged, and the traffic stopped on that and the two following days, the mails and passengers being obliged to be sent round by York. At Bury the electric fluid entered the assembly-room of the Albion Hotel, and knocked down a portion of the chimney; it also struck an adjoining cottage, where an aged woman was sick in bed, but without doing any serious damage. At Bradford, many cellars were flooded; and at the Swan Inn, Market Street, wines and other liquors to the value of between £200 and £300, were spoiled. The house of a Mr. Milner, in Salem Street, was struck. Mrs. Milner, with two children, had a very narrow escape, the mantel-piece, stove, &c., of the sitting-room being suddenly torn down and tossed into the middle of the room. In School Lane a boy, aged seven, was struck dead; and another had his shoes torn in fragments from his feet. At Abingdon, Berks, one farmer has as many as 25 sheep and lambs killed by the lightning. The carcasses, on the skins being taken off, were found completely black. Near Newark several horses were struck dead. At Leeds, the electric fluid struck the church of St. John the Evangelist, knocking off one of the pinnacles of the tower, and doing some other damage, but not of a very serious character. A fearful storm passed over London on Saturday morning. The flagstaff of the ancient church of St. Mary, Walthamstow, which was built in the year 1535, was struck, and the square tower was damaged, but not to any great extent. At the Bow and Hackney-wick Stations the lightning did some mischief to the dial-plates in connection with the wires, but the buildings escaped injury. In Victoria Park some sheep were killed, and a policeman who was on duty in the Bethnal Green Road was blinded by the lightning, though it was hoped that he would recover his sight.

JOURNEY OF PRINCE BARIATINSKY IN THE CAUCASUS.

We resume our extracts from the notes of Prince Bariatinsky's journey in the Caucasus.

"Two days of most rapid travelling from Bakou, brought us to Tekehmkhanly, an isolated post-house; it was brilliantly illuminated, and a large circle of antique-shaped vases, filled with naphtha, traced the outline of an immense terrace, around which were ranged troops of native militia, intended for our escort on the following day. Here and there stood, statue-like, figures bearing those torches I have already described. Sounds of music greeted the arrival of Prince Bariatinsky; music of a remarkably primitive description, for it consisted only of two Persian flutes—doudouky—and a pair of small kettle-drums, held by one man, while another struck on them with sticks about the size of the handle of a paint brush. This orchestra was to perform a prominent part in the evening's diversions.

"When about finishing our dinner, the same nondescript harmony, if harmony it can be called, saluted our ears as on our arrival; every one hastened from the table, and emerging to the open air, we found ourselves near a large circular space, formed by the native militia and Cosacks of the Don, and lit up by numerous naphtha torches. In the midst stood three women, three Persian bayadères, one of whom bore a tambourine. On the Prince's presence being signalled, the dances immediately commenced. I will not attempt an elaborate description of the various movements they comprised, as I should most surely fail in rendering a true idea of their barbarous grace. The poses seemed to indicate a poignant grief,

and were accompanied throughout by a dismal chant perfectly in unison with the character; the principal dancer made show of tearing her hair, and then tossed aloft her arms as if to invoke heaven's testimony to her wrongs.

"Add to this the picturesque costume of the performers, their embroidered gold veils floating gracefully to each movement, their tight-fitting doublets with wide hanging sleeves, their girdled satin trousers falling in ample folds around their feet, half hidden in their plenitude, the strange music, the varied garb of the surrounding crowd, the lurid glare illuminating the whole scene, and you will allow that so novel an exhibition was well worth, in itself, a journey to the Caucasus.

"The following day was sufficiently short: after having passed through a defile bordered by clayey hills of eccentric forms, we arrived at a large valley, which we crossed in the direction of the Lesquin Chain, rising far away in front of us and covered with eternal snows. Our halting-place was to be Roukha, situated at the foot of the lesser range of this lofty chain of mountains. Before us was a thick wood, which we were told was the town; but, before entering what appeared to me only fitted to serve as a refuge for dryads and wood-nymphs, our progress was arrested by a large crowd of people, who seemed, on near inspection, to bear no resemblance whatever to the mythological individuals above mentioned. First of all there were but men present; an open space was soon cleared, in the midst of which I perceived five men clad only in a flimsy pair of drawers; four of them carried long and heavy clubs somewhat in shape like a pavior's rammer; the remaining one held in his hand an iron bow, the cord to which was formed by a chain of the same metal; behind these stood the inevitable orchestra, *doudoukys*, and *dineplipito*.

PRINCE BARIATINSKY ATTENDED BY AN ESCORT OF GEORGIAN PRINCES.



"On the Prince making his appearance, the games began; the club-bearers, with remarkable dexterity, sent their unwieldy playthings flying round their heads—I say dexterity, for the slightest awkwardness would be sufficient to cause the death of any bystander. The gentleman with the bow, who seemed to be the chief, contented himself with bending his weapon, and then allowing the cord to fly back with a loud noise. Judging from the state of moisture our archer was in, I should say that the bow in question was even

could see, and from the regularity of its surface, it bore resemblance to some well-kept park. But the enemy watched; behind each tree, each bush, might appear at any moment the muzzle of a rifle, or the piercing eye of Lesquin: it is a war-like that practised by the Indians of the new world, a terrible war, where the foe is never seen.

"At the entrance to each defile, were posted companies of infantry, drawn up in battle array, and pickets were thrown out on the mountains. Later in the day, we drew up at one of these advanced



PERSIAN DANCING-WOMEN AT TCHEKHMALKY.

more difficult to manage than that of Ulysses. After some short time spent in watching this exercise, the crowd broke up, and we were enabled to penetrate into the town—I was about to say forest. Shortly afterwards, we entered the fortress that dominates and protects this nest of trees, known as Noukha.

"The fortress of Noukha is situated on an eminence at the mouth of a thickly-wooded gorge. When, after our dinner, we quitted the palace, a strange spectacle awaited us: the mountain seemed on fire. Large braziers reddened night's darkness with their lurid glare. Nearer, the garden, beautifully illuminated, presented a most fairy-like appearance. The athletes of the morning again went through their performances—clubs describing impossible circles; and our friend the archer gave evident proof of his capacity for drawing the strong bow.

"On leaving Noukha, our escort partook of a still more warlike character. We were about visiting the Lesquin Chain, which is frequently the scene of strife. The force of Cossacks of the Don was doubled, and the militia troops considerably increased. The route we followed was picturesque in the extreme. At the feet of lofty mountains, covered with virgin forests, had been established a military road, in width four or five hundred paces, cleared of trees, stretching as far as the eye

could see, and from the regularity of its surface, it bore resemblance to some well-kept park. But the enemy watched; behind each tree, each bush, might appear at any moment the muzzle of a rifle, or the piercing eye of Lesquin: it is a war-like that practised by the Indians of the new world, a terrible war, where the foe is never seen.

"At the entrance to each defile, were posted companies of infantry, drawn up in battle array, and pickets were thrown out on the mountains. Later in the day, we drew up at one of these advanced

posts, formed by a battalion of grenadiers. Large, straw-thatched sheds, carefully built, sheltered officers and men. In a shed of this description, having its interior covered with carpets, an elegant *déjeuner* was prepared; two pieces of cannon, immovable sentinels, charged to the mouth, insuring the digestion of our repast. Charming as was the spot and the neighbourhood, there were hidden dangers that kept its occupants on the *qui vive*.

"During the rest of the day we journeyed through forest land, with the same rapidity as hitherto; but no more fantasias, no more rifle shots in token of rejoicing; each reserved his powder for a better occasion, which, however, did not present itself; and we reached a fortress named Zakatal, without anything having occurred to disturb our peaceful progress.

"The following morning we again set forth. The same wooded country enclosed us on all sides, the same precautions in the shape of out-posts were met with at short intervals of distance, and on each height were look-outs supported by pillars some twenty feet in height, and reached by a ladder made to lift up, thus isolating its defenders in case of attack. The night was passed in an entrenched work named Lagodekhi.

"At an early hour, we were again *en route*, and towards the close of this day's journey the country became clearer of trees, indicating the end of the Lesquin Chain to be near at hand; we were about entering Georgia.

"Kouarel, where we rested, is a place of great strength. The most brilliant reception awaited the *Namestnik*. From a circumference of sixty miles, numbers of Georgian princes had hastened to do honour

to the lieutenant of the Emperor. Little imagination was required to carry one back to the middle ages; such must have been the appearance of the old feudal knights. Their lives are passed in combats, not amongst themselves, but against the Mussulmans, their ancient enemies; the most chivalrous courage, the most absolute contempt of danger and death, together with the most refined courtesy—such is the general character of this active though not turbulent nobility.

in large amphoras stowed away beneath the ground and hermetically sealed; when one is opened the wine soon becomes flat, and no time must be lost in drinking it. Not one, but four, of these were broached, each containing 2,000 quarts, worth £100! 8,000 quarts, for 200 *convives*! In a posting-house named Moukhraou, we passed the last night of our journey; the next day we were to reach Tidis. What happened there we shall take a future opportunity to describe.



A COSSACK POST IN THE CAUCASUS.



THE ARRIVAL OF PRINCE BARIATINSKY AT NOUKHA

"The following day, accompanied by a resplendent *cortege* of Georgian princes, we started on our ride to Sclaff, where we were to pass the night. After having proceeded some short distance, the entire cavalcade came to a stop before a house of handsome appearance, and, every one dismounting, we made our way to the interior by a principal entrance. It was the residence of Prince Goulbate Teftchevadzé, who, wishing to honour the advent of the lieutenant of the Emperor, had prepared in his halls a truly Eastern banquet. Proprietor of the most extensive vineyards in this part of Georgia, the wine from which is reputed to be the finest made in Asia, he wished to celebrate the arrival of the Prince by a feast, where not only profusion but prodigality reigned. A table elevated just sufficiently to recline round, was covered with dishes innumerable; sheep roasted whole, with horns gilt over, formed an important item in this Homeric repast. To these might be added all the delicacies of the East and the West: caviare, dried fish, pheasants, hazel hens, sardines, Lyons sausages; in fact, entire Europe had been placed under contribution to provide for this feast given in Asia. With regard to the famous wine above-mentioned, it is preserved

THE JOURNEY OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.

PRINCE ALBERT arrived at Dover from his trip to Germany on Monday night, slept at the Lord Warden Hotel, and next morning took the train to the Bricklayers' Arms Station, where her Majesty met him.

His Royal Highness visited his daughter at Babelsberg, near Potsdam. He also went to Berlin, where he had a long interview with the King of Prussia. The Prince travelled under a strict incognito, the only person who was presented to him being Alexander von Humboldt.

It is said that while at Coburg Prince Albert signed the document by which he makes over his hereditary rights to the Duchy of Coburg to his second son. The reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg has no children, and Prince Albert, who is the nearest agnate, is detained by his position in England. As there would be some inconvenience in the Prince of Wales, who will be King of England, being reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the second son has been selected. The young Prince is shortly expected at Berlin, and will remain some time in Germany to prepare himself for his position as a German Prince.

MR. DICKENS TO THE BRITISH PUBLIC.

COPIES of the following letter, which appears in "Household Words" of this week, have been sent to the various London journals for publication. The letter has reference to the separation of Mr. Dickens and his wife:—

"Three-and-twenty years have passed since I entered on my present relations with the public. They began when I was so young that I find them to have existed for nearly a quarter of a century."

"Through all that time I have tried to be as faithful to the public as they have been to me. It was my duty never to trifly with them or to deceive them, or presume upon their favour, or do anything with it but work hard to justify it. I have always endeavoured to discharge that duty."

"My conspicuous position has often made me the subject of fabulous stories and unaccountable statements. Occasionally such things have chafed me, or even wounded me, but I have always accepted them as the shadows inseparable from the light of my notoriety and success. I have never obtruded any such personal uneasiness of mine upon the generous aggregate of my audience."

"For the first time in my life, and I believe for the last, I now deviate from the principle I have so long observed, by presenting myself in my own journal in my own private character, and venturing all to my brethren (as they deem that they have reason to think well of me, and to know that I am a man who has ever been uniformly true to our common calling) to tell their aid to the dissemination of my present words."

"Some domestic trouble of mine of long standing, on which I will make no further remark than that it claims to be respected as being of a sacredly private nature, has lately been brought to an arrangement which involves no anger or ill-will of any kind, and the whole origin, progress, and surrounding circumstances of which have been, throughout, within the knowledge of my children. It is amicably composed, and its details have now but to be forgotten by those concerned in it."

"By some means, arising out of wickedness, or out of folly, or out of inconceivable wild chance, or out of all three, this trouble has been made the occasion of misrepresentations, most grossly false, most monstrous, and most cruel—Involving not only me, but innocent persons dear to my heart, and innocent persons of whom I have no knowledge, it, indeed, they have any existence—and so widely spread that I doubt if one reader in a thousand will peruse these lines by whom some touch of the breath of these landers will not have passed like an unwholesome air."

"Those who know me and my nature need no assurance under my hand that such calamities are as irreconcileable with me as they are, in their frantic incoherence, with one another. But there is a great multitude who know me through my writings, and who do not know me otherwise; and I cannot bear that one of them should be left in doubt, or hazard of doubt, through my poorly shrinking from taking the unusual means to which I now resort of circulating the truth."

"I most solemnly declare, then—and this I do, both in my own name and in my wife's—that all the lately whispered rumours touching the trouble at which I have grieved are abominably false, and that who-ever repeats one of them after this denial will be as wilfully and as foully as it is possible for any false witness to lie before Heaven and earth."

CHARLES DICKENS."

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS AND MR. DAVENPORT.

IN a second edition of the "Illustrated Times" of last week, we had to record the news that Mr. Mathews had been horsewhipped by Mr. Davenport (also a comedian) in front of the New York Hotel. The grievance seems to be this:—Mr. Davenport was living apart from his wife at the time of Mr. Mathews's arrival in America. The latter formed an acquaintance with Mrs. Davenport, grew attached to her, and, it seems, assisted her to inaugurate proceedings for obtaining a divorce. However, Mr. Davenport was first in the field with this manœuvre: he applied for a divorce; some circumstances (generally thought suspicious) in which Mr. Mathews was involved, were adduced, and Mr. Davenport established his claim to be considered an injured husband. He obtained the divorce, and Mr. Mathews paid all the costs—Mr. Davenport's amounting to 300 dollars—indemnifying himself by marrying that person's divorced wife.

Now it appears that Mr. Mathews was afterwards in the habit of saying that he had paid Davenport 300 dollars for his wife. This gentleman felt aggrieved at this reflection, and putting a whip in his pocket awaited an opportunity of meeting Mr. Mathews to demand an explanation. At length the gallant comedians were brought face to face; Greek met Greek on the pathway before the New York Hotel. Mr. Davenport demanded to know if Mr. Mathews had asserted that he had paid 300 dollars under the circumstances above mentioned: Mr. Mathews responded that he had certainly paid that sum to Mr. Davenport's lawyer. Mr. D. then called Mr. M. a liar, and struck him with a whip. Mr. Mathews defended himself with his fists, and the bystanders interfered and Mr. Davenport was taken to the station-house. Mr. Mathews did not appear, however, and the be-reaved husband was discharged. In the evening both the combatants appeared at their respective theatres.

But the comedians could not allow the matter to rest here. A correspondence forthwith appeared in the newspapers. Mr. Davenport says Mr. Mathews robbed him of a wife whom he loved with sincere affection. The other declares that this is all nonsense; for Mrs. Davenport had left her husband, in consequence of his ill-usage and intemperance, six months before he (Mathews) arrived in the country. The fact is, says Mr. M., Davenport never could appreciate the good qualities of that woman whom he (M.) is now proud to call his wife, and who, pure as an angel as she was, had been mangled in taverns and bar-rooms by this unhappy D. till she could bear it no longer. Davenport replies with some intercepted letters from Mathews to Mrs. Davenport (written before the divorce) in which the latter is addressed as "My dearest Lizzie," and "My dearest little pet." He tells her in one letter that the "secluded bower" is found, and only awaits dearest Lizzie's presence to inaugurate it. He says he shall expect her with open arms, and sends a thousand kisses. By another letter it appears that Mrs. D. did not appear at the secluded bower, though she sent C. J. M. a letter "like a shower of rose-water on a hot day." Nevertheless, it was a great disappointment for him, for "secluded bower" was hung with garlands—supper waiting, but no signs of Mrs. D., whereupon he went to bed disconsolate. There is something in this letter, too, about embracing, and it is sub-scribed—"From your own little Arrangement."

We are almost ashamed of having repeated this scandalous story; but the parties themselves seem to derive a certain satisfaction from its publication, judging from the tone in which the correspondence is carried on.

JOE SMITH'S WIDOW.—"The widow of Joe Smith, the Mormon, still resides at Nauvoo, says the 'Washington Union,' but she cares nothing for the saints, and has married a taverne-keeper, who thinks all prophets humbugs. Young Joe, who should by right have been the head of the Mormons, is a stout gawky of twenty-two, who hates Brigham Young, and the Salt-Lakers. Nauvoo was once a place of 20,000 inhabitants, but is now a place of ruins."

REMARKABLE PHENOMENA.—A letter from Boulogne-sur-Mer says:—"An extraordinary phenomenon, considered volcanic, occurred here this (Saturday) morning, at eight o'clock. The tide, which was receding, suddenly fell and left the harbour dry, but returned in five minutes with great force eight feet higher, accompanied with a perfect tornado of wind, and the sky densely obscured. The whole did not last more than ten minutes, but what was most strange was that there existed the brightest sunshine immediately before and after." A similar phenomenon was observed about the same time at Pegwell, near Ramsgate. The water in the bay, the tide being then about two hours past flood, suddenly receded about 200 yards and returned to its former position within the space of about twenty minutes.

HIPPOCRACY.—The practice of eating horse flesh has of late years increased considerably in the north of Germany and Denmark. It is said that in the city of Hanover alone, in the course of Whitsun week, about 2,000 lbs. of horse flesh were consumed. The number of horses slaughtered for food in that city is between 200 and 300 a year.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, NO. 76.

STEMMING THE TIDE OF DEMOCRACY—THE JEWS' BILL.

WE are stepping onwards at an unusual pace this session; indeed, we have made larger progress in the democratic course than we have made for many years, and this session will be marked in history as an epoch rather famous for the disturbance, if not the total obliteration, of several venerable and time-honoured landmarks. First, the "Jew Question" is to be settled. That *coup de main* of Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, which recognized the right of Baron Rothschild to sit upon committees of the House, or, to use Mr. Drummond's characteristic words, "to be a part of a part, though he cannot be a part of the whole," is likely to be completely successful. It is a *reductio absurdum* so absurd, that it has forced the Lords to give way; and Lord Lucas and Lord Lyndhurst have each brought in a bill to permit the House of Commons to seat the Baron by resolution. One of these bills, sanctioned by Lord Derby as the "best solution of the difficulty," will pass the Upper House. Of course it will be accepted by the Lower, and thus this long-contested question will be settled, in a manner "agreeable to all parties," for the present. For ten years Baron Rothschild has been a member of the House, but could not enter it—hanging, like Mahomet's coffin, between heaven and earth—married, but shut out of the house of his spouse. He can sit, like an uneasy spirit, about the division lobby, and, lolling on the well-stuffed sofas there, converse freely with the members; but he cannot enter the sacred precincts. And whenever the division bell summons other members into the House to give their vote, he is obliged to depart as if he were a mere "stranger." But soon all this is to end. In a few more weeks the Baron will walk up to the table, take the oath in his own way, and sit down a complete member for the City. Many singular ideas have passed through the head of Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, but surely none more singular than the idea that a man may be a member of a committee of the House, though not a member of the House.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.

The next revolutionary move is the passing of Locke King's Bill for the Abolition of Property Qualification. At present all English and Irish members (with some exceptions) must declare that they possess, if county members, £600 a-year, or, if borough members, £300 a-year. But by Locke King's bill this qualification is to be swept away, and any man, if duly elected, whether he be heir-apparent to a peerage or a costermonger, will be able to walk into the House and take his seat. The Honourable Peter John Locke King has often before brought this subject before the House, but has always been sturdily and successfully opposed by Liberal governors and leading Conservatives. But now, under a Conservative government, he brings in his Bill, and succeeds. Mr. Locke King is second son of the seventh Lord King, and somehow connected by relationship with the immortal philosopher, John Locke. He is member for East Surrey, and is an earnest, honest, and independent law reformer. Many of the Honourable Member's proposals have already become law, and if he live long, many more will take their place in the statute-book. Mr. Locke King does not often speak in the House, and never upon questions of party politics, in which he seems to take but little interest. Nor is he an effective speaker; but if he cannot effectively speak, he can write well. And by his pamphlets and books he has done not a little towards preparing the way for simplifying the law. In short, he is one of those noiseless, unselfish pioneers, who are quite contented to work and struggle without hope of fame or reward year after year, and without a parent success, sustained in their labours by the reflection that what they are doing is right, and that they are sowing the seeds which some day will inevitably bring forth fruit, though they may not live to see it. There are few more industrious, intelligent, and unselfish men in the House than Mr. Locke King.

THE VIVIAN MOVE.

The third and last revolutionary step which we have here to notice is perhaps the most revolutionary of all. We allude to Captain Vivian's astounding proposition to take the management of the army out of the hands of the Crown, and place it under the direct control of Parliament, for this is what the motion means. And we will venture to say that no such attack has been made upon the prerogatives of the Crown since the House of Commons, at the commencement of the struggle between the Parliament and King Charles, demanded that the militia "might be put into such hands as they could confide in." It was the Ascot day when Captain Vivian brought forward his motion; and on Tuesday night, when private members are allowed to disport themselves as they please. According to old precedent, such an obnoxious motion ought to have been got rid of by a "count out." Hayter would have counted out the House without mercy, albeit Captain Vivian is a friend. But the Conservative government, being weak, cannot afford to be saucy; and so the debate went on. And on a division, in a House of 210 members, the motion was carried by a majority of two. Mr. Disraeli has since announced that no action will be taken in consequence of this motion. The numbers were too few, the majority too small. But as an indication of the political current, this move of Captain Vivian's is portentous, and in high quarters has given great offence, and more especially, we are told, have those leaders of the Liberal party, and those members of the late Government, offended, who voted for the motion. These, then, are the onward strides of the past week, taken (*mirabile dictu!*) while a Conservative Government is in power. We are not called upon here to say whether they are right or wrong, but simply to call to them the attention of our readers as "signs of the times." Lord Derby announced, some time ago, that it was his mission to "stem the tide of democracy," and loud were the Conservative cheers which greeted the announcement, and highly elated were the cheerers that they had got such a man to roll back the fierce tide. But, to the astonishment of Messrs. Newdegate and Spooner, and Bentinck and others, instead of the Derby Government stemming the tide, they are pleasantly driving down it. Even so, most venerable Conservatives. And it is for this reason that they are swimming down the tide—they cannot help it—and you must go to. Right or wrong, pleasant or painful, it is even so.

WE WON'T GO HOME TILL MORNING.

That Tuesday was a memorable evening—for, in addition to Captain Vivian's motion, we had a struggle about Church-rates. The third reading of Sir John Trelawney's bill for the abolition, pure and simple, of the obnoxious tax, was down on the paper, but so low down that it was not called on until half-past one o'clock. Now, as this bill had been discussed at all its stages, and passed by large majorities, it was reasonable to expect that it would be suffered to pass its third reading without further debate or division—and so, late as it was when called on, Sir John moved "That it be now read a third time." But Sir John reckoned without his host, for up jumped, one after another, a dozen indignant members, and protested against proceeding with so important a measure at such an hour of the morning. And immediately the hosts of friends to the bill and its foes were in battle array. The enemy's tactics were to weary out the opposite side by successive motions of adjournment; the Trelawneyites, to present an immovable front, and resist and defeat these successive charges, until their foes were tired of making them. Charge one took place and was defeated—and then a parley took place. "Will the Government give us a day?" asked Sir John, "if we now retire?" "The Government has no day to give," said its leader; but immediately added with a cynical look: "Oh! I perceive that on Wednesday, the 9th, there is only one motion down upon the paper, namely—Irish Tenant Compensation. The Honourable Baronet can put his third reading for that day, if he likes." Routs of laughter followed this gracious concession; for on Wednesday the House sits only from twelve to six, and Irish Tenant Compensation is always an interminable question. Its advocates have already "talked out" many sessions on that subject, and of course there would be no room for another measure if that had priority. It was like asking a gentleman to take a seat in a chair which is already occupied by a corpulent old lady of some fifteen stone. The offer was at once rejected, and again the motion for adjournment was moved and defeated. Things

began to look serious now. It was half-past two—daylight was peeping in at the windows, and paling the colour of the gas, and there seemed no other prospect before us than a sitting on until five or six o'clock. The "whip" had been very severe for this Church-rate Bill; and, even at this late hour, there were upwards of 250 members present—it not actually in the House, snoozing on the benches of the division-lobby, smoking on the terrace, or imbibing soda-water or cooling their throats with ices at the refreshment-stall. We were watching in the lobby the result of this contest, and anxiously looking at the clock, and inwardly growling at the fruitless obstinacy of the Conservative opposition, which would probably keep us there another hour or more, when suddenly the flap-doors wide open flew, and out rushed the members, pushing, struggling, wrestling to get through the door-way. The bells rang a merrily peal all over the House, and the door-keeper's "Who goes home?" announced unmistakeably that the House was up. A capitulation had taken place; Mr. Disraeli, seeing himself so sturdily confronted, had agreed to give the Hon. Baronet another day. Why did he not do this before? growled we as we sipped our glass of brandy-and-soda at the stall. It was three o'clock when we left the building for a walk home in broad daylight, angry enough at first, but our anger soon passed away; and when we felt the refreshing south-west winds, and heard the sparrows twittering, and the caged larks and thrushes shouting their matins, we soon forgot the wrangling of senators in quite other reflections.

LORD STANLEY COME BACK.

My Lord Stanley took the oath last Monday, and seated himself on the Treasury Bench as "President of the Board of Control." The Indian Resolution came on, and Lord Stanley was inaugurated by a heavy evening's work. The first thing to be done was to settle Mr. Gladstone's motion. The Right Honourable Gentleman, thinking it was impossible calmly and effectually to legislate for India this session, interposed a *via media* in the shape of a resolution, pledging the House to sanction a little bill that would constitute the present Board of Directors a council *pro tem.* for India with the President of the Board of Control as chairman. The Indian ship has been rudely shaken by the storms which have assailed it, and the Right Honourable Gentleman proposed to set up a jury mast until time and opportunity, and fair weather, would allow it to be properly overhauled and relifted. But the House, by a majority of 265 against 116, rejected the scheme, and resolved to go on with the work of overhauling *now.* Little more than two months remain of the session. The dog-days are here. Already members pine for the country and "babble o' green fields," and still we are resolved, sternly resolved, to make a new constitution for India before we part—constitution for India manufactured in some ten weeks! It will be rapid work. Towards the end of the night, or rather the beginning of the next day, the House got into a very turbulent mood; and if any foreigners were there, they must have wondered how it could be possible to make a constitution in such a noisy, disorderly workshop. The question was, what should be the number of the proposed council: Twenty seemed in the minds of the Government the magical number; but amidst the noise of some three hundred members, all talking at once, and the laughter, and cheers, and cries of "Oh! oh!" and "Vive, vive," it was amazingly difficult to discover what was really going on. From our perch we saw Colonel Sykes jump up at least half-a-dozen times, and gesticulate and brandish a handful of open papers, but of what he said not a single word reached our ears. Mr. Cumming Bruce seemed to be very much excited; but whether he advocated the number "12" or "not less than 12," or "more than 12," it was impossible to discover. The President of the Board of Control occasionally interferred, and then there was a hull; and sometimes the Chancellor attempted to quell the storm, and succeeded for a time, but only for a time. At last some Honourable Member arose, and we heard the words "report progress." Whereupon Mr. Fitzroy got up, muttered the usual question, sidded out of the chair, the doors flew open, and in two minutes the House was empty, and the constitution which the House had been hammering at for hours was left upon the anvil for a fitter opportunity.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM'S LAST.

We have a joke of Sir James's to record. Mr. Darby Griffiths, when the Police Estimates were on, took occasion to ask the Secretary for the Home Department whether any steps had been taken to clear some of the streets about Pall Mall of certain *impedimenta*, which are very annoying to orderly and reputable people. The word *impedimenta* is so new a word in the House that there was a good deal of whispering about it, and inquiry as to its meaning. At last, however, Sir James explained that the Hon. Gentleman meant "baggage."

Lord CHIEF JUSTICE COCKBURN is in future to be styled "Baronet" instead of "Knight." His Lordship has recently become a Baronet by inheritance.

THE SHREWSBURY PEERAGE AND ESTATES.—Earl Talbot has assumed his title of Earl of Shrewsbury, and is now prosecuting his claim to the estates, the rents of which, we believe, have been largely received by the Norfolk family, to one of whose members it was bequeathed. The case turns on the disentailing document executed by the last Earl.

DECISION OF A POOR LAW DISPUTE.—The Court of Queen's Bench has given judgment in the long-pending question respecting the power claimed by the Poor Law Board of ordering the appointment of a poor law auditor in the parish of St. Pancras. The Directors of the poor of St. Pancras, who derive their power under a local act, had been directed by the Board to make such an appointment, but they refused, and contested the right of the Board to interfere. After hearing all the arguments, however, the Court decided against the Directors.

ALLEGED IRRREGULARITIES IN WOOLWICH ARSENAL.—Mr. Macarthur, M.P. for Antrim, has given notice of a motion for an inquiry with regard to the gun-factories department of Woolwich Arsenal. It is stated that at the close of the Crimean War the Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories decided upon having an obelisk erected at Woolwich Arsenal in commemoration of the officers of the Royal Artillery who fell in action. Such an obelisk was cast, the base being five feet square, the obelisk twenty-five feet above the base, and in imitation of Cleopatra's Needle. It appears, however, that Lord Panmure placed his veto upon the erection of the obelisk, disapproving of the Russian trophies being melted down for such a purpose. The obelisk was therefore returned into store, and now is not to be found. Another subject of importance is the enormous waste of public money resulting from the gun-casting failures—which have continued for nearly two years. During the twelve months ending September 26, 1857, no less than thirty-two brass guns were condemned as useless, on proof; and notwithstanding the immense outlay for the Royal Standard Heavy Ordnance Foundry, that establishment has not yet turned out a single serviceable gun. Lastly, it is stated that the workmen in the department named have at times been employed in the manufacture of various small fine cuttings—such as busts of her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the King of Sardinia, the Sultan, metal tobacco jars, vases, watch-stands, and other toys; and that these articles have not been duly entered.

MILITARY FUNERAL AT PLUMSTEAD.—Mr. Pellatt, the principal stonemason of Woolwich Arsenal, was thrown out of his carriage, and received such injuries that he died a few hours afterwards. On Saturday, the military authorities gave him the funeral of an officer of the rank of a lieutenant-colonel. All the troops in the garrison, accompanied by their officers and bands, assembled before the house of the deceased, in the Arsenal. The coffin, covered by a pall, on which was placed the sword and hat of the deceased, was placed on a gun-carriage which was previously dressed with the union-jack. The gun-carriage was drawn by six horses, mounted by their drivers, and preceded by a firing party of 300 of the foot artillery with reversed arms, the band of that regiment playing the "Dead March in 'Saul.'" The mourners followed, succeeded by a long train of soldiers, arranged in inverse order to their rank, as well as by a numerous body of the principal workmen of the Arsenal, attired in mourning. The body was buried at Plumstead. The service was impressively performed by the vicar, but the deceased being a civil officer rather than a military one, the customary salute was not fired over the grave. Mrs. Pellatt, who was with her husband when he was thrown out of the carriage, received such injuries that it was not thought wise to inform her of her loss till Monday.

NEW BISHOPRIES FOR NEW ZEALAND.—The Government has given a formal assent to the subdivision of the diocese of New Zealand and the creation of a new bishopric, the seat of which shall be at Wellington. The Ven. Archdeacon Abraham, B.D., formerly fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and assistant-master at Eton College, will be the first Bishop of Wellington. Two other new bishoprics are to be formed in New Zealand—one at Nelson, the other at Tauranga. New Zealand will then be a province over which Bishop Selwyn will be metropolitan.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

LORD CANNING AND SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.

A discussion was originated by the Marquis of BIRKBRIDGE on the subject of the relations between the Governor-General of India and the Commander-in-Chief.

The Earl of BIRKBRIDGE repudiated the reports of differences existing between Lord Canning and Sir Colin Campbell; but said it was quite possible that partly military operations might be liable to political considerations. Such a case would be the result of confidential agreement between the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief.

The Sale of Poisons Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

Lord J. RUSSELL inquired what was the present state of our relations with China; what were the terms which Lord Elgin had demanded from the Emperor? If there was any answer had been received from the Chinese Government? If there was any convention with foreign Powers it should be communicated to the House; but, at all events, Parliament had a right to have a general statement of the policy we were pursuing in China.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said, that owing to the distance of the transactions, it was not in his power to give any further information upon the subject of the proceedings in China. He could not say what answer had been received from the Chinese Government, or what were the specific terms Lord Elgin had demanded. He was acting in complete concert with France; the United States had since joined us, and, to a certain extent, Russia; and our allies had given a discretion to their officers. All he could say, therefore, was, that the Government had impressed upon Lord Elgin the importance of speedily a termination as possible to the present unsatisfactory state of things.

Mr. BRIGHT observed that there was one point in this matter which it behoved the House to consider—namely, the complication in which the Government had been plunged by the course taken by their predecessors in co-operating with other Governments in the settlement of a dispute which was confined to this country. The insult offered by the Chinese, if it was any insult at all, was offered to England, and the power of England was amply sufficient to vindicate the honour of England. He wished to impress upon the House that the moment this country took into partnership other Powers in such a quarrel, two consequences followed: first, that the course of the negotiations was, to a large extent, taken out of the hands of the English Government; secondly, that the House of Commons could not know anything about the matter.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. WILSON begged to ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether there was any objection to lay upon the table copies of correspondence between the British Government and that of the United States upon the measure taken for the suppression of the slave trade; and if not, when such papers could be produced.

Mr. FITZGERALD said there was not the slightest disinclination to lay before the House the fullest information at the earliest possible moment; but within the last two or three days communications had been made to the Government from the American Minister, involving grave charges against officers of the British navy, in relation to transactions in the waters of Cuba; and orders had been sent out to investigate the matter, with instructions to the commanders of our ships of war to exercise the greatest caution.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

Mr. JOHN FITZGERALD begged to call the attention of the House to the recent riots at Belfast, and to ask the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether it was the intention of Government to propose any measure for the better preservation of the peace and protection of property in that borough?

Lord NAAS stated that prompt measures had been taken to put an end to the riots, and said he was about to bring in a bill to improve the police force of Dublin and other towns in Ireland.

The House then went into committee on the Sale and Transfer of Land (Ireland), which, with the Estimate, mainly occupied the remainder of the sitting.

MONDAY, JUNE 4.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

Lord DUNCANNON asked if the Government had received any information relating to the recent riots in Belfast.

The Earl of DERBY stated that the Government had received information of these riots; the Lord-Lieutenant had already taken all the steps necessary to preserve the peace, and by the last accounts quiet had been restored. As to the future, the Government had determined to place the city police on a more efficient footing.

The Earl of CARLISLE said the incident proved the good policy of the late Government in refusing to appoint any person a magistrate who was a member of the Orange Society; and he hoped the present Government would do all in its power to soften the religious animosities in which the riots originated.

LORD KINGSTON'S MOTIONS.

Lord KINGSTON wished again to postpone the numerous questions he has for some time kept on the minutes. Several of the questions involve charges against the conduct of Rajah Brooke.

Earl STANHOPE protested against the repeated postponement of these questions, which contained serious accusations against individuals.

An animated conversation ensued, from which it appeared that Lord Kingston had been present several times when he was called on to put the questions according to the notice; once when so called he shook his head; on another occasion he did not even take that trouble. As it was stated on a former evening that the case was one for which there was no remedy, their Lordships were in a slight difficulty. It was the general wish of the House that the questions should be withdrawn, but, though Lord Kingston made a short explanation, he did not withdraw them, and there seemed to be some doubt whether the House could strike them off the paper, though it might refuse to order them to be printed. The discussion was suddenly closed by

Lord LYNDHURST, who moved that, in the opinion of the House, the questions had been sufficiently answered, and ought not to be renewed.

This was affirmed without a division. The questions were therefore struck off the paper.

CHARGES AGAINST THE ASSISTANT-BARRISTER OF KERRY.

Lord DONOUGHMORE laid on the table certain charges against the Assistant-Barrister of the county of Kerry, Mr. W. M'Dermott, and moved that they be printed and referred to a committee of the whole House on the 21st instant.

THE OATHS BILL.

The second reading of two bills to amend the Oaths Bill, and empower each House of Parliament to modify the form of oath by resolution, was fixed for Friday, the 18th.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons resolved itself into a committee to consider the remaining resolutions regarding the Government of India, commencing with the third resolution—“That, in order to assist such Minister of the Crown in the discharge of his duties, it is expedient that a Council be appointed of not less than twelve, nor more than eighteen members.”

Mr. GLADSTONE moved, as an amendment to this resolution, to substitute the following:—“That, regard being had to the position of affairs in India, it is expedient to constitute the Court of Directors of the East India Company, by an Act of the present session, to be a council for administering the Government of India in the name of her Majesty, under the superintendence of such responsible Minister until the end of the next session of Parliament.” The House, he observed, had determined not to postpone legislation upon this subject, and had affirmed two resolutions—the first, that the time had come when the Government of India ought to be transferred from the East India Company to the Crown; the second, an inevitable corollary from the first, that the power so acquired by the Crown must be exercised through a responsible Minister, and he proposed to give effect to this judgment of the House by submitting a mode whereby the transfer may be made so as to satisfy the conclusion of the House, and at the same time meet, in a great degree, the practical objections which had been urged against the present system of Indian Government on account of its cumbrousness and its delays. He proposed to remedy these inconveniences by placing the Minister of the Crown, who was to be responsible for Indian affairs, in direct contact and juxtaposition with the Court of Directors, as a provisional measure. It was not practicable, in his opinion, during the present session, to perfect a scheme of government for India that would be worthy of Parliament and of the public. Nothing, he thought, could be more inconvenient than that Parliament should proceed, or profess to proceed, to definite and complete legislation for the Government of India at a time when the war in India continued on its present extended scale.

Lord STANLEY feared indeed that the military operations in India would be long and harassing, but he did not see how this should impede our efforts to improve the Indian Government. Mr. Gladstone had dwelt upon the complexity and difficulty of the problem; but it appeared to him that Mr. Gladstone had confounded two things essentially distinct—the administra-

tion of Indian affairs in India, and the general superintendence and control exercised in England. He objected to the proposal to constitute the Court of Directors a Council of the vice-regal, for various reasons. It would place the Directors in an inconvenient position; they would be liable to those who were deemed that nothing could be done without consulting their power, and this must impair their authority; a colony, who, it was found, and in the substance of the policy, Indians could still continue, and the Indian people would derive no advantages from the process, in which, however, was a matter of detail, he opposed the amendment because it substituted a provincial and transitory for a permanent measure.

After a long discussion, which embraced the substance of the whole measure, and in which the amendment was supported by Mr. MUNRO, Mr. TALBOT, Mr. C. BROWN, COLONEL SYKES, Mr. BERKELEY, and supported by Sir G. LEWIS, Mr. LOW, Mr. A. M'LELLAN, Mr. D. S. STANLEY, upon a division on the amendment was by 265 votes to 161.

Mr. ROXBURGH opposed the original resolution. The question was, he observed, whether a Secretary of State, responsible for his own acts, or associated with a Council, was best, and he was of opinion that a Secretary of State, alone responsible for all his acts, relying upon his own mind as his guide and counsellor, having a more direct interest in doing right, was best and mentally the best Governor for India. He moved to omit the word “Council” from the resolution.

Lord STANLEY observed that two grounds of objection could be taken to the appointment of a Council: one was the expense, which was highly worth consideration; the other was, as Mr. ROXBURGH argued, that it would diminish the responsibility of the Minister. This would depend upon the relations between the Minister and the Council. The latter would be bound to give advice to the Minister, and he would be bound to have the advice, and would not be bound to take it, and, whether he took it or rejected it, he would equally act upon his own responsibility. Whether the two Councils or Clerk, there would always be persons to advise the Minister.

After some remarks by Mr. C. Bruce the amendment was negatived.

Mr. LEWIS then moved to amend the resolution by inserting the words “and that the first Council of India consist of the present Court of Directors.” By this amendment many difficulties would be avoided, and there would be a body competent to advise the Minister.

Lord STANLEY thought it would be premature to accept this amendment, as the Committee had not settled for how long a period the appointments of members of Council were to be held, and the members of the Court of Directors could not be asked to accept these appointments, without telling them whether they were to be held for life, or a term of years, or at pleasure.

The amendment was negatived.

A discussion of considerable length arose upon the latter part of the resolution, that the Council consist of not less than twelve nor more than eighteen members, which ended in the word “less” being omitted, and in that state the resolution was left, the Chairman being then ordered to report progress.

Some other business was transacted, and the House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE COMPETITIVE SYSTEM.

Lord LYTTELTON having inquired what had been the results of the competitive examination system, and whether the Government intended to give further extension to that principle.

The Earl of DERBY said that the principle was quite novel, and he would not say in adverse to it. But it was a system the Government must watch with great attention, as, in many cases, persons who had passed the examination, afterwards proved utterly incapable. He cited three cases, in which cadets who passed the military examination, turned out unfit for the service: one gentleman, it was discovered, could not be taught to ride, the second objected to the drill, and the third refused to live at Woolwich. Some superior men did not come out of an examination so well as others with inferior qualifications, and he thought the system should be extended with exceeding circumspection.

Earl GRANVILLE believed the system was working very well. Cases of failure like those mentioned would be just as likely to occur under the old mode of making the appointments.

The Earl of ELLISBOROUGH objected to the examination for the Indian service that it had given appointments to persons of inferior position, who, on arriving in India, appeared to think they had done all that could be required of them in passing the examination.

Earl GREY was glad to hear the Government intended to proceed with caution in this matter, for he thought it impossible, under the system of examination, to prevent appointments becoming the reward of successful “criminating.”

Some remarks were also made on this subject by Lord WEDDERBURN and Lord REDESDALE.

AMERICA AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

Lord BROMPTON briefly adverted to the accounts received from America which some alleged outrages said to have been committed by the crews of British ships in United States merchant vessels in the Cuban waters.

The Earl of CLarendon expressed his belief that the narratives had been exaggerated, and the consequent irritation among the American public would prove only temporary. Under the instructions hitherto issued to the commanders of ships engaged in stopping the slave trade, nothing could possibly occur calculated to injure or offend any of our allies.

The Earl of MALMSEY observed that the Government had received only ex parte statements on this subject. If the accounts, which came exclusively from American sources, were true, some British officers had committed acts unwarranted by the treaty of 1842, and which could not be justified. At the same time it was unquestionable that the American flag had been prostituted to cover the traffic in slaves. He had, however, transmitted a despatch to Lord Napier, the British envoy at Washington, and had also that very morning held a conversation with the United States Minister in London, from which he had reason to hope both that all causes of dissension between the two countries would disappear, and that more effectual means would be taken to put down the surreptitious trade in slaves.

After a few words from Earl HARDWICKE, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ABOLITION OF THE CHURCH RATES.

Sir J. TRELAWNEY resumed the debate on the third reading of the Church-rates Abolition Bill, briefly denying that the advocates of the measure had repudiated all offers of compromise on the question. None such, he reported, had been suggested, which were not confessedly worse than the existing system.

Sir B. BRIDGES moved, as an amendment, that the third reading of the Bill should be deferred for six months.

Mr. PALK seconded the amendment.

After a few words from Mr. AKROYD,

Sir JAMES GRAHAM said he desired to see some reasonable compromise; but, having heard none offered, he thought it was for the benefit of the Church to get rid of an impost which kept up heart-burnings and dissensions. A remedy had occurred to him. He thought it would be wise to relax the Statute of Mortmain, and enable the owners of lands in fee and tenure for life to charge their estates for the maintenance of the parish church. Hitherto, the Church had had no reason to repent her reliance upon the voluntary principle; she had never yet called upon her members to contribute to her necessities, and found them slow to respond. Although he had always resisted the abolition of Church-rates, he could not fight the battle to the last extremity, but was ready to make a concession for the sake of peace, and he should therefore give his vote in favour of the bill.

Mr. BALL spoke in favour of the bill.

Mr. WALPOLE feared that the abolition of Church-rates would lead to further invasions of the church establishment. Every argument in favour of the bill would, in his opinion, be equally applicable to a proposition for the extinction of tithes.

Mr. AYTON denied the possibility of compromise on a question which was one altogether of principle.

Mr. GLADSTONE, nevertheless, trusted that some compromise would be accepted. He invited a cordial consideration in that House for every modification which might be made in the bill by the Peers.

Sir J. TRELAWNEY having replied,

The House divided, when the third reading was carried by a majority of 266 to 203—63. The bill was then passed.

OUR AMBASSADOR AT TUSCANY.

Mr. WISE inquired whether the recently-appointed Minister to Tuscany had permission to leave his post, and under what peculiar circumstances that gentleman left Florence without presenting his credentials. Also, whether there was any prospect of the recommendation of the select committee of 1850 to discontinue this mission being carried into effect.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD replied that when Mr. Howard reached Florence his predecessor, Lord Normanby, had not presented his letters of recall. Mr. Howard's subsequent departure was occasioned by ill health, but there was no intention of abolishing the mission to Tuscany.

THE BALLOT.

Mr. H. BERKELEY moved for leave to bring in a bill “to cause the votes of Parliamentary electors to be taken by way of ballot.” The hon. Member contended that the strenuous resistance constantly offered to every measure for introducing the ballot arose entirely from the reluctance to part with an agency which secured aristocratic and squiresque influence over the great majority of the constituency.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD, speaking against the bill, contended, first, that secret voting was inimical to the welfare of the State; secondly, that as the framers of the bill had not been able to ascertain the exact nature of the ballot.

Sir A. LEWIS argued that the ballot was essentially a conservative measure, because by having separate systems of electing and assessing the demand for election, each voter, it was believed, could be improved in the moral character of the community.

Mr. HENRY observed that the House must know as well as he did that the practice of ballot introduced the system of the ballot ought to be the best to prevent the election of bribery. He denied any one to show that there would be any other result than the ballot system except that it would be of the greatest possible corruption.

Mr. HOPE objected against the experiment of the ballot on the very ground of inutility and expense. It had been tried repeatedly in France, and the result was always the same. Mr. HOPE was saying that the cause of the ballot was the cause of slavery. It introduced into England, the first stone would be laid of that state of slavery and despotism which existed in America.

Mr. LEWIS said that in the United States the ballot was not a system of voting, but, when the election was over, the votes taken by ballot were publicly read as publicly as in England; the real difference was that, in the United States, the ballot, being a piece of paper, is put into a box, and there is no authentic and official record of the vote, so that there could be no indictment for bribery. In other respects, voting in the United States and in England was perfectly identical. Under universal suffrage were secured no other bad prediction would be given, and the ballot did not secure universal suffrage in the United States.

Mr. MASON described the working of the ballot in Australia, where, he said, it had produced not good, but evil.

Lord PALMERSTON maintained that the ballot was a trust, and should be exercised like all other Parliamentarian elections, in a manner open to the criticism of the public. The ballot would not accomplish the object of secrecy, and, if so, it would convert elections into hypocrites, and put an end to truth and purity spirit in the country.

Mr. BARNETT would not go to the United States or to Australia. He would have this measure considered with reference to the conditions of our own society, and he insisted that this country, where there were so many incentives to undue influence, and so little power of resisting it, was of all countries that in which this question ought to be fairly considered, and if the remedy was good, it should be applied. The ballot was no sacred principle, but a mere matter of machinery; and no member, he observed, could be charged with inconsistency in consenting to try this great experiment. He appealed to both sides of the House to lay aside their fears, to have a little faith, and not to be misled by the flimsy arguments of Lord PALMERSTON.

Lord J. RUSSELL replied to Mr. BRIGHT, who had represented truly, he said, that this was a change in only the machinery of our electoral system; but he (Lord J. RUSSELL) considered that the change would be not for the better, but for the worse. It was strange, he remarked, that the advocates of the ballot were not able to show a complete satisfactory example that where the ballot was established there were more facilities for discussion and greater liberty of choice than under our own imperfect system.

Mr. BERKELEY having replied, the House divided, when the motion was negatived by 294 to 197.

GOVERNMENT DEFAULTERS.

Colonel BOUDREAU moved an address to her Majesty, to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into certain matters which had come to the knowledge of the Committee on Contracts in Public Departments, with reference to alleged misdoings at Weedon.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, the debate was adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TENANT COMPENSATION (IRELAND) BILL.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of this bill was resumed by Mr. SERJEANT DEASY, who said the measure was not proposed only for the interest of the tenants. He had presented a petition in support of such a measure from landlords who believed their interests would be advanced by it.

Many landlords in Ireland were willing to give compensation, but they were afraid to needs to such claim, from the fear of exaggerated claims, and there being no legal tribunal by which the claim might be fairly investigated and equitably settled. This bill embodied the principle of the bill introduced by the hon. Member for ST. OMER, which received the assent of the House; and he asked those who voted for that bill to support the measure now before the House.

Mr. BONHOMME objected to the principle of the bill. It would interfere with the rights of property, and put landlords in a worse position than they had ever occupied. “Tenants right” was a misnomer, and since its introduction twenty-six years ago into Ireland it had been productive of great injury to that country.

Mr. MONSEY supported the bill. In England the landlords made the permanent improvements on their lands; whereas in Ireland they are made by the tenant, who ought not to be dispossessed without first being compensated for them.

After a sharp discussion, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND said he considered the bill to be unjust and injurious. However, the subject was of great importance, and would receive the attention of her Majesty's Government in conjunction with measures they had brought forward relative to the tenure of land in Ireland. In Ireland, he thought, was commencing a career of pros. crux, but he considered the bill before the House, if carried, would impinge it; no speculative change in the law would accomplish that which the energy of the Irish people were capable of accomplishing.

Ultimately the House divided on the motion for the second reading, when the numbers were—For the motion, 65; Against it, 200.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION BILL.

Earl FORTESCUE moved the second reading of the Property Qualification Bill.

Earl GREY expressed suspicion that no member of the Government had either opposed, or even given any opinion touching, a measure which belonged to the Chartist programme. It was an item in a series of changes in the constitutional system, which, if carried to completion, would amount to a revolution.

The Earl of DERBY declared that he saw no connection between the present bill and those revolutionary measures which Lord GREY had denounced. The bill related altogether to a question affecting the Commons, and was of far too little importance to justify any dissent on their Lordships' part from a decision affirmed by a very considerable majority in the other House.

The bill was read a second time.

The Sale of Poisons Bill was passed through committee, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. L. KING moved the second reading of the County Franchise Bill. His measure, he remarked, was but an item included in a new Reform Bill introduced by Lord ABERDEEN's Government, and in which the leaders of the Liberal party had expressed their concurrence. He asked for no serious constitutional change. Already the possession of a £10 tenancy was considered a qualification for the franchise in boroughs, and his bill did but propose to render the system symmetrical, by according a similar privilege to the dwellers in counties



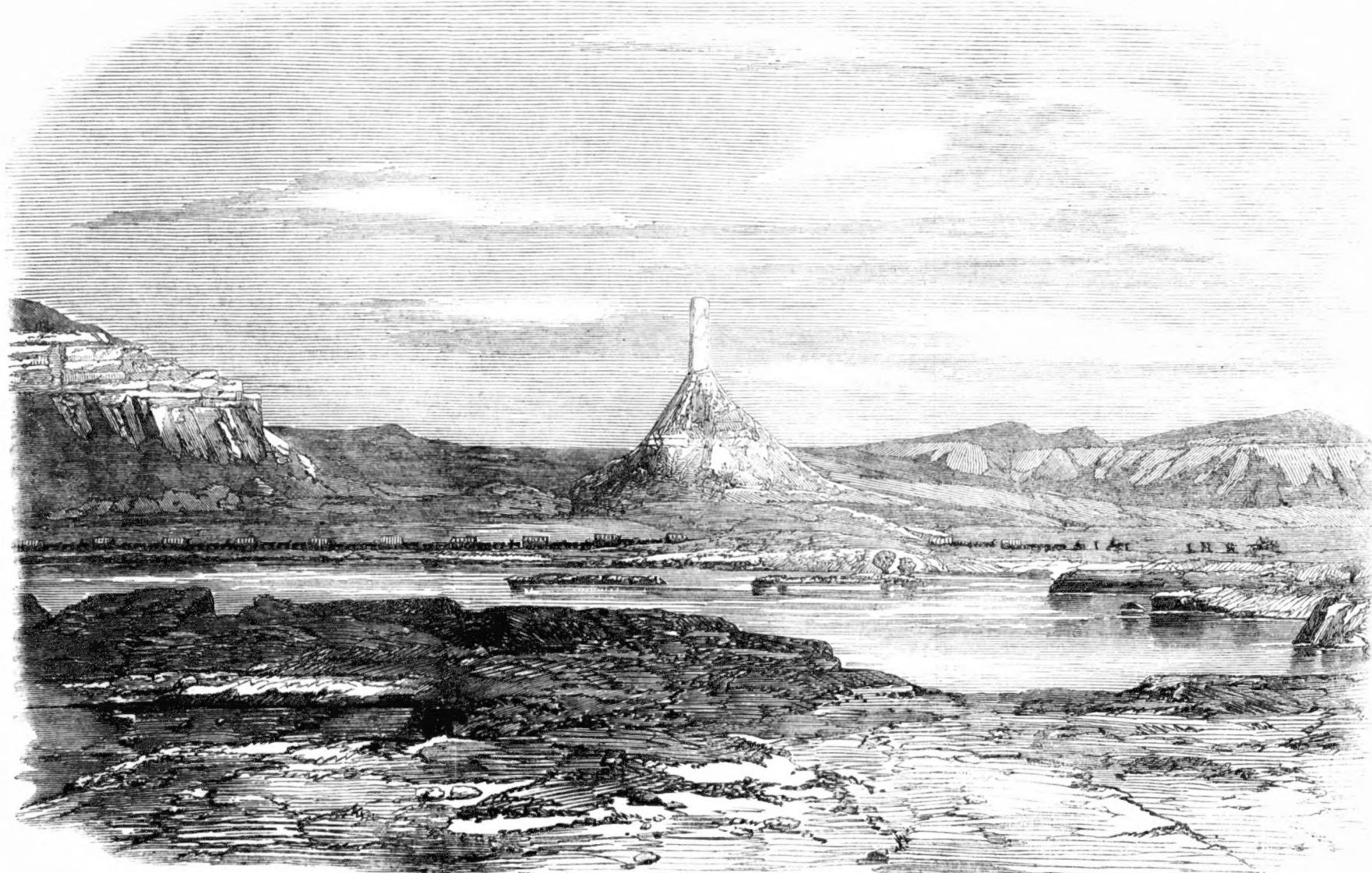
THE ROAD TO UTAH: FORT KEARNEY.

THE MORMON CITY AND THE ROAD TO IT.

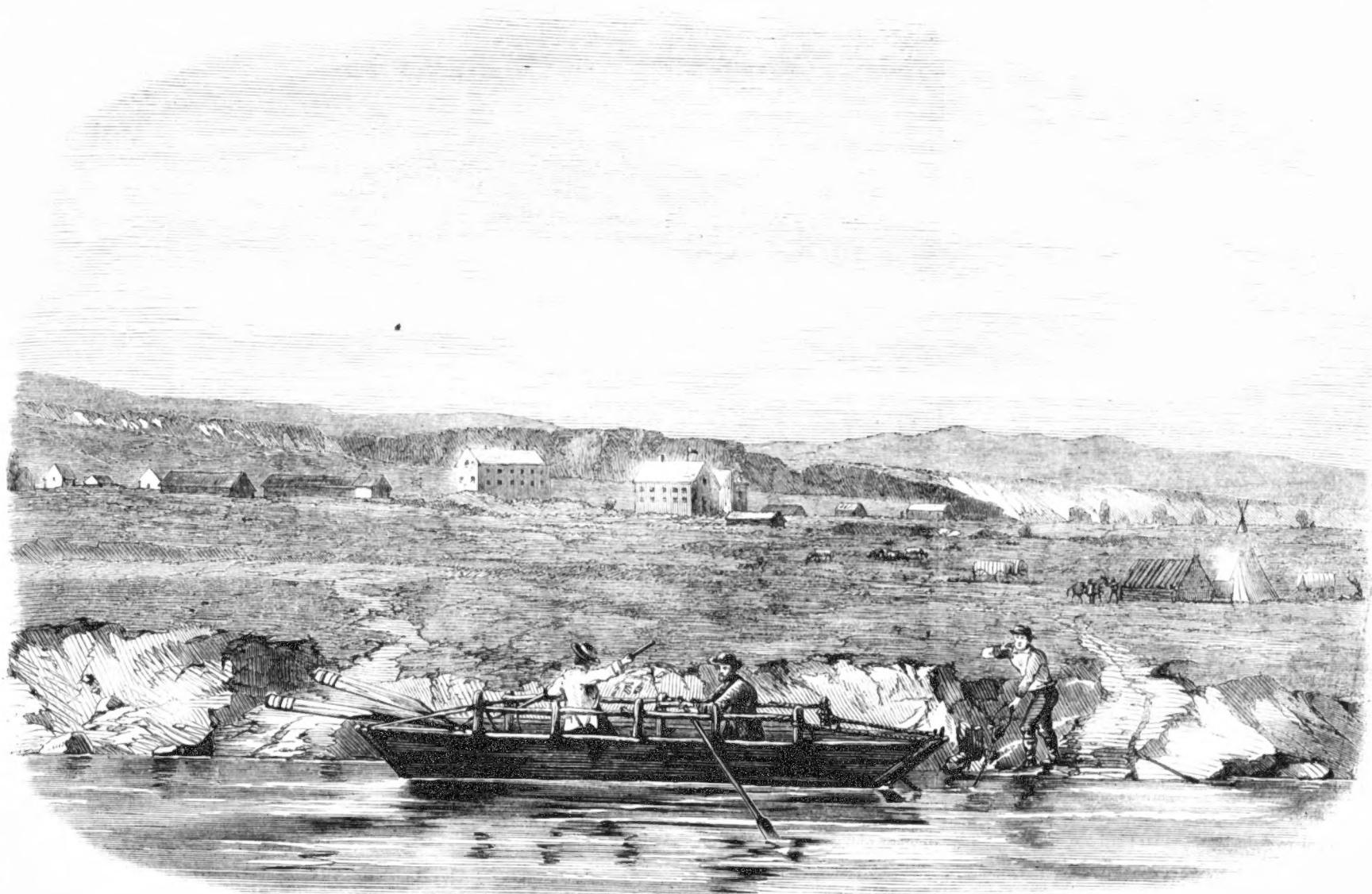
BRIGHAM YOUNG and his people are now occupying a full share of public attention. By every mail received of late, we expected to hear of some great disaster, in which the Mormons, obstinately bent upon the defence of their city and their saint against the interference of

the Federal power, were either the victims or the perpetrators. We had heard Brigham Young and his elders shouting war cries from the pulpit—of women arming, of preparations for resistance to the death, and we knew how far men may be carried by fanaticism. On the other hand, it was clearly impossible for the Government of the United States

to tolerate the insolence of Mr. Young and the immorality of his people; what could come of it, then, but a deadly struggle? Now, however, we have rumours that Brigham has taken up the glove he so valorously threw down; he has eaten the leek; there was to be a conference, and a capitulation. But, at the same time, it is reported that



CHINCHILLA CO. K.



THE ROAD TO UTAH: FORT LARAMIE.

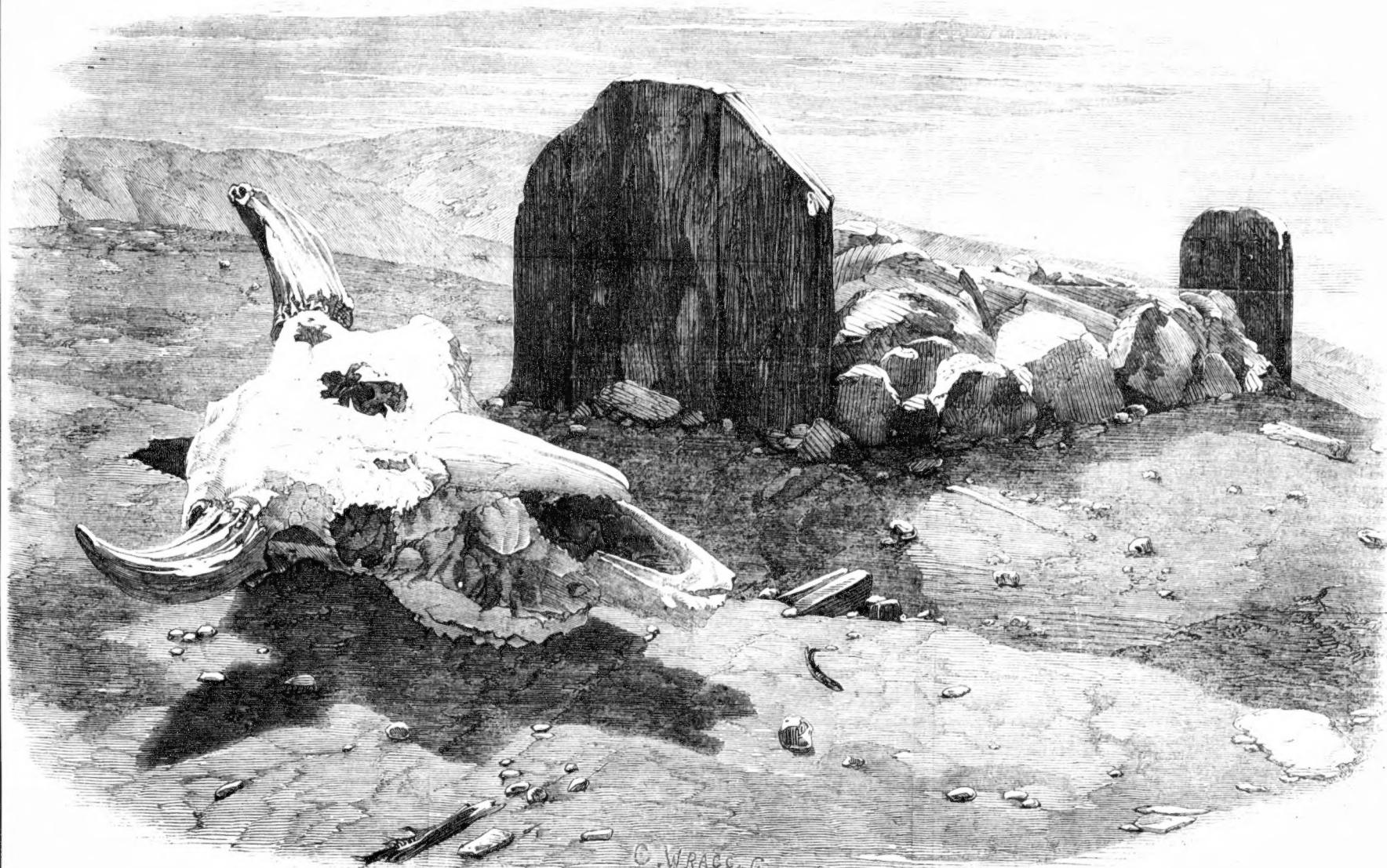
reinforcements are still being despatched from the United States; and we are led to doubt the truth of the former report.

We select this opportunity of giving our readers some views taken on the route to Utah—the route journeyed by the Mormon emigrants from Nauvoo, and latterly by the United States expedition. These

sketches will be followed by others of the Salt Lake district, and the city itself.

When the Mormons left Nauvoo their intention was to go beyond the limits of United States territory, become a great people, and then,

to use their own phraseology, as the Kingdom of God, or "the stone cut out of the mountain without hands," commence to roll, and continue to do so, until they had "broken in pieces every nation and people that should dare to dispute their authority." The gravest and the best of them speak in the most positive manner of the good time coming when one Mormon will chase a thousand Gentiles, and two



GRAVE AND BUFFALO SKULL PASSED ON THE ROUTE.

Latter-Day Saints put ten thousand of their opposers to flight; they rejoice in anticipation of the time when "their horns shall be made iron and their hoods brass," and "they shall break in pieces many people." They started confident of success, reasoning on the following grounds: "Upper California is a splendid country and uninhabited except by Indians. We may lose a thousand or two of our number by the way, but once there our troubles are over. We will increase rapidly by proselyting and polygamy; we will build cities; we will make friends of the Indians and use them as soldiers; and duly and destroy those nations which will not join our standard."

The scheme seemed so good and the investment so secure, that without offering any serious opposition to their political enemies in Illinois, they abandoned Nauvoo, a little while at the Missouri River, and giving their oppressors a howl of defiance, propelling their speedy destruction and their own exaltation, started for the mountains, singing the song of which the following are the first lines of the six verses of which it is composed. We cannot spare space for more, but they express the whole matter. Until lately, this has been the popular song of the Mormons, and is still to be found in their Hymn Book:

1. To Upper California, O! that's the land for me.
2. We'll go and lift our standard, we'll go there and be free.
3. We'll burst off all our fetters, and break the Gentile yoke.
4. We'll reign, we'll rule, and triumph, and God shall be our King.
5. We'll ask our Cousin Lemuel (the Indians) to join us heart and hand.
6. Then join with me, my brethren, and let us hasten there.

While Brigham Young was hastening to the Rocky Mountains and shouting "Then join with me, my brethren, we'll go there and be free," Providence was rapidly transforming the fancied Paradise into a place of trouble.

The United States fought with and beat the Mexicans, who were glad to compromise matters by handing over to the States California and their northern possessions.

By the time this treaty was concluded, Brigham Young had with a grand hurrah taken possession of the great Salt Lake Valley, and declared it to be the spot of all others on the face of the earth which God would bless, and the fulcrum upon which the lever Mormonism should rest to shake the world. But when the news arrived that the soil they had settled on had, after all, become United States territory, what a cry of disappointment was heard! But Brigham and his people, after a little reflection, quieted themselves, and took counsel together. They had declared they would be free, and they were under the States' flag still. What was to be done? Then it was whispered from one to another, "Our only plan is to obtain admittance into the Union, and then, when an opportunity occurs, declare our independence, as a free and royal state has a right to do." They at once sat to work, drew up a constitution, named their state Deseret, professed the most profound veneration for the laws of the United States, and sent their petition to Congress.

Between a Territory and a State, as understood in America, there is this difference: that the State makes laws for itself, while the Territory does not; the State elects its own governor, whereas the governor of the Territory is appointed by the President.

The petition of the Mormons was not granted, but a certain extent of country, including Great Salt Lake Valley, was organised into a territory, and the President appointed Brigham Young as the Governor of it.

Brigham had no choice but acceptance; and accordingly he acted as the officer of the President, and received a certain number of dollars yearly until the year 1857, when the President, imagining that some other servant would do the work better, and be more worthy of the annual dollars, deposed Brigham; he relented; and the result is the present position of affairs in Utah.

With this brief introduction, we proceed to give our readers some information as to the city of Utah, and the road to it, from the notes of a person who has lived in the one and travelled on the other, and to whom also we are indebted for the accompanying sketches.

"When we look over a map of America and see a multitude of forts marked down along the Indian frontier, we need wonder no more where all the money has come from to build them, or how soldiers enough are found to occupy and defend them: for the fact is, they are not forts at all as the term is usually understood. They are merely a few hastily-built houses, sufficiently strong and commodious to shelter, as in the case of Fort Kearney, one company of soldiers. This fort is close to the Platte River, four miles below the head of Grand Island; and when built, in 1818, the land was owned by the Pawnee Indians. Now, of course, the land has changed hands, and instead of belonging to the poor Pawnees, has passed into the possession of the United States and forms a part of Nebraska.

"From the Missouri River to Fort Kearney, the route of the U. S. army of Utah" is easy enough, but from this point the difficulties increase. The gently-undulating ridges and valleys are exchanged for a rough and sandy country, thinly timbered and scantily watered, forcing the traveller to keep on the banks of the Platte River.

"The journey becomes terrible. For days our only wish is to catch sight of the geological curiosities called Chimney Rock. At last we do so, and then we have enough of it; for we drive along all day with our heavy loads, and camp by the river at night, without apparently getting much nearer to the chimney. About noon, next day, we arrive opposite the rock, and make some careful sketches; one of which is herewith given. We cannot agree with Captain Stanbury, who says that the shaft has been very much higher than it is at present. The comparison he makes between the chimney and the corresponding formation of the bluff, was the same mode by which we arrived at our opposite opinion. We compared it with the bluffs, of which it was, without doubt, originally a part, and came to the deliberate conclusion that the chimney had not been struck by lightning; and that his authority, stupid old Bridger, was only inventing an excuse for some tough yarn he had been the author of, when, years ago, his were about the only eyes that had seen it.

"Stanbury says: 'The cone has, I think, been formed by the disintegration of the softer position of the bluffs, arranging itself at its natural angle in a conical form, while the remainder of the earth has been carried away by the floods, and distributed over the plain, leaving the broad valley which is at present formed between it and the main bluff. The chimney, being composed of more tenacious materials, has been left standing in a vertical position, and has been worn into its present circular form by the gradual action of the elements.'

"Fort Laramie, formerly old Fort John, was obtained by the Government from the American Fur Company. The original Fort, the remains of which are at the back of the buildings now used (and engraved on the preceding page), was a fort in reality, and enclosed a court of considerable dimensions. As this is the best crossing of the Platte River, and as emigrants have generally been able to obtain provisions here, Fort Laramie has always been well known. Important treaties with the Indians have been made here; and, as long back as seven years ago, a treaty was made which caused the assemblage of twelve thousand Indians, and then was introduced the small end of the wedge, which has since served to move them quite out of the way.

"Leaving Fort Laramie we leave other pleasant things, and exchange moderately good roads and abundance of grass, for hilly and rocky mountain-paths and very scanty herbage. Our poor animals begin to show signs of suffering directly. Instead of being able to rest at night, they have to wander about in search of grass; and in the morning, half filled and still tired, have to commence a day's work still harder than that of yesterday. And when we have to leave the Platte, we exchange its pure water for that of springs which are called poison springs, and are in reality bad enough to have had their origin in the lower regions, in the usual double sense of the term. They bubble up with tempting clearness, but their waters are woe and death to all who drink. These springs abound from the Platte to the Sweet Water, and it is not until we reach it that the animals may safely drink where they please. The Sweet Water, like the Platte, is rich in geological curiosities, and can boast of Independence Rock, and a pass between the

rocks through which the river has forced itself, which has received the delicate title of the 'Devil's Gate.' Then, amongst others, there is 'Dome Rock,' of which we give a drawing. It is a huge mass of granite, and in time will no doubt be blasted and quarried and carted away, not to build Mormon forts or Mormon temples, but homes and edifices for men whose joy will be derived from other hopes than that of laying waste the world."

This subject will be resumed in a future number.

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1858.

POLITICAL COMPROMISES.

We have recently had one or two signs of a tendency in Parliament to compromise questions which excite very strong differences of opinion, by letting each party gain something, and compelling each party to sacrifice something. Such is, as we understand, the way in which the Jew question is likely to be managed in the next bill. And some such plan will probably be, sooner or later, adopted about Church-rates. This ancient way of providing for the "fabrie" of the Church has fallen into very extensive disrepute just now. The opposition arose, in the first instance, out of the natural disinclination of Dissenters to be forced to uphold an institution in which they had ceased to believe. A feeling like this is so much in harmony with the general tone of public opinion, that it has often been successful in fact, before being successful by law. Accordingly, in some large parishes, Church-rates have "fallen into desuetude," as Sir James Graham expressed it the other night, and yet somehow the churches manage to do without them. But this natural death is only partial, and, besides, the offence is not in the sum levied, but in the power to levy it at all, the abolition of which would involve the triumph of a principle.

Now, as far as that principle only involves the wisdom of relieving conscientious people from burdens, such relief being given from time to time according to social changes, we can only say we wonder how anybody can attack it. Nor is this the chief difficulty, or, if it were, a clean sweep of theie post would soon be agreed to. The difficulty is, first, that some friends of the Establishment apprehend interior danger from such a change; secondly, that all parishes are not equally affected by the proposed change, and may be injured by it. The Commons, in fact, have sent up the Abolition Bill to the Lords, rather with a wish to be helped to a compromise than with any belief that the Lords will pass it as it stands. And this is a sign of the tendency to compromise, which we set out by remarking.

With regard to the points the Lords have to consider, we think the "interior danger" one the least important. If the Church cannot save itself, Church-rates will not save it, for certain. But if that Church has (as we believe) affinities with our constitution and ways of thinking, which make it very powerful, and may be employed for keeping it so, why should it fear a change which has sprung out of the necessities and ways of thinking of new times? A better objection is the merely practical one, that there are rural parishes which need the rate, and where to lose the rate is to spare the land at the expense of the Church and the poor. And it is on this point that we want to hear the view of the House of Lords. The Lords represent essentially the rural property, that property which we are told is to be relieved of some £300,000 or £400,000 a-year by the abolition. Will they pocket this, or charge their estates with a corresponding burden for the Church's service? We are curious to see, for hitherto the Commons have not succeeded in anything but wholesale sweeping away of the rate, and are now asking from the Lords the compromise which they have failed to make for themselves. It is a position which gives the Upper House a great power of making itself popular, and we shall look to their proceedings on this subject with more than ordinary interest.

We wonder, meanwhile, whether one much-vexed question, the Ballot, will ever become, in its turn, a subject for that genius of compromise which, in the present state of politics, is naturally so active? In reading the last debate, we found nothing new advanced on either side. There is a certain stock of arguments, *pro* and *con*, which nobody seems able to add to; and, in fact, it is in a great measure a question of *sentiment*—one of those on which our old friend *De gustibus*, &c., may be brought into play. Men attached to old English political forms may dislike the novelty, even when they don't think that it would be dangerous. To our minds, the worst feature of all Ballot debates is, that while many people deny that the Ballot would achieve the extinction of intimidation or bribery, nobody ventures to deny that these practices exist. Of the two—the first is the most hateful; for a man's conscience is apt to reconcile him to doing a thing under compulsion, though it would not reconcile him to voluntarily taking a reward for it. "I'm a poor man, and it forces me," is a better excuse than "I want some money, and shall sell my vote to B." And therefore intimidation injures the better and honester class of men. Now, let us, with perfect impartiality, ask those who admit the existence of intimidation what they mean to do? If it continues, the Ballot is inevitable, because, at all events, the Ballot is a plan, and the opponents of the Ballot have, as yet, given us no plan for its suppression. This is the strong side of Mr. Berkeley's party; for we fear that bribery would be more practicable than intimidation, were the change introduced. An eager candidate would run some risk of being imposed upon, and would pay some money for votes, on the principle that there is "honour among thieves," and that, though the man bribed is a rascal, he may be true to the man who bribes him. The intimidation would be worn off, for his victim would probably argue that it was only a pious fraud by which he let it be believed that he was about to vote against his opinions while really discharging the duty of the day by voting for them. Hence, after a few elections, intimidation would be found not successful enough to be worth pursuing.

At the same time, intimidation cannot be asserted to be

universal; and why should the Ballot be imposed upon places or persons that do not prefer that mode of voting? Why not arrange that in all cases of proved intimidation—the Ballot should be imposed on places where it prevails, which would test its efficiency, and yet not offend those who are unwilling to see so extensive an innovation on the old-fashioned methods of taking the suffrage?

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN honoured Covent Garden Opera House with her presence on Saturday evening.

LORD STANLEY AND SIR E. B. LYTTON have both been re-elected without opposition.

THE "SPEECH DAY" at Eton this year fell on Friday week. The noble hall was filled, as it always is on such occasions, with a brilliant assembly of the aristocracy, and the speeches were delivered in a manner highly ornate to the school.

MADAME RISTORI has signed articles with Mr. Gye for a series of performances in London this season. The St. James's Theatre has been taken for these performances.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "FIGARO" is said to have sold his paper for the sum of 250,000. M. de Pène is rather better than otherwise, and his medical attendants hope that in a few days he may be pronounced convalescent.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF THE FINE ARTS will take place next year in the new part of the Louvre, instead of in the Palais de l'Industrie or the Champs Elysées.

THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN OF PORTUGAL (says a correspondent) profited by the first leisure day after the state ceremonies to visit the institution for the education of the orphans of those who were carried off by the late epidemic at Lisbon.

THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN OF AUSTRIA, who married a daughter of King Leopold, recently asked the Duc de Chambord to name an hour for presenting his homage to the exiled Prince of the elder branch at Frohsdorf. The latter intimated that he must come alone, as no granddaughter of Louis Philippe could be presented.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ is likely to be won over, after all, for the directorship of the Museum of Natural History of the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris. He has been offered a salary of 25,000 francs, and the immediate senatorship, which brings another 30,000 francs; and at last he has consented to go to Paris for a verbal and personal negotiation.

THE POSTAGE ON ALL NEWSPAPERS sent abroad on and after the 1st of July, must, like the postage on inland newspapers, be prepaid in stamps.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON spends a couple of hours every day at Fontainebleau Rowing, his Majesty's physicians having recommended that form of exercise.

THE LORD MAYOR AND THE LADY MAYORESS have issued cards of invitation to a dinner at the Mansion House to her Majesty's Ministers, on Wednesday, the 23rd of June.

THE FRENCH JOURNALS take a dismal view of the commercial affairs of the nation.

ALEX. DUMAS has begun the first chapter of his great cookery book. He treats of macaroni. This time not having Maquet for collaborateur, he has found one in Marquis del Grillo, husband of Ristori.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE purposes shortly to remove from his residence in St. James's Palace to Gloucester House, Piccadilly, the unexpired lease of which was bequeathed to his Royal Highness by the late Duchess of Gloucester.

MISS BURDETT COUTTS has given £100 towards the fund for purchasing the late Hugh Miller's geological collection.

SEVERAL OF THE LARGE TOWNS IN FRANCE having demanded a grant of money of the Government, to be expended in public improvements such as are going forward in Paris, they were told that their request could not be granted, as the budget would not bear any further addition.

SIR JOHN YARDE BULLER, Mr. Jones (of Pantglas), Mr. Christopher, and Sir Charles Knightley—all Conservative M.P.'s—are to be raised to the peerage, we hear.

THE HEALTH OF SIR JOHN POTTER, M.P. for Manchester, is regarded as most precarious.

MR. FRANCIS PETTIT SMITH, the inventor of the screw-propeller, was entertained at a public dinner, in London, last week, and presented with plate valued at £2,678.

THE FIRST TUBE OF THE ALBERT BRIDGE, across the Tamar, which is to connect the counties of Devon and Cornwall, has been lifted to its required height, 230 feet above the bed of the river. It weighs between two and three thousand tons.

THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE has informed the London bankers that, except in the mutual arrangements between bankers, clerks presenting cheques will not be recognised as representing their employers sons to exempt such cheques, when drawn payable to "self" and not to bearer, from the penny stamp.

KING LEOPOLD will visit England next week.

THE DUKE OF MALAKHOFF dined with the officers of the Coldstream Guards, at Windsor, last week, after inspecting their barracks.

SHOCKS OF EARTHQUAKE, of a rather violent description, were experienced on the evening of the 24th, at Mentz, Wiesbaden, Biebrich, and the neighbourhood.

SIR ARCHDALE WILSON has accepted the invitation of his schoolfellow (educated under Valpy), convened through Mr. Longe, of Spixworth Park, to the Valpeian dinner, to be held on the 15th inst., at which Sir James Brooke, the Rajah of Sarawak, will preside.

MADAME CERITO had a narrow escape, a few days since, at Paris. The horses of her carriage ran away, and she was thrown with violence out of the vehicle. She was taken up senseless, but soon afterwards recovered, apparently without having sustained any serious injury.

THE SOCIALIST PROUDHON has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and 4,000 francs fine, for having published his book on "Justice in the Revolution and the Church," and a pamphlet entitled "A Petition to the Senate," containing "attacks on the religion of the majority of the nation."

SOME SAMPLES OF COTTON FROM TASMANIA have been received in Manchester.

MUFFLED PEALS were rung at Bury on the tidings reaching that town of the death of Captain Sir William Peel.

MR. DE LAMARTINE'S SADDLE HORSES were sold on Saturday last, at St. Point, and the furniture of his chateau of Monceau is shortly to be sold, to satisfy one of his creditors.

ON WHIT-MONDAY, a concert was given in the State Lunatic Asylum at Vienna, and among the performers was poor Staudigl, who sang "Qui sdegno," from Mozart's "Zauberflöte."

THE PRESENT MINISTRY have issued certain Treasury minutes relative to the waste of the public money in printing Parliamentary papers and blue books. Fewer copies are to be struck, all appendices are to be economically printed in small type, and a general saving in paper is to be effected.

A MAN AND A SAIL-BOAT went over the Falls of Niagara lately. He crossed from the Canada side, at Chippewa, nearly to the American shore, and was about to return when he went into the rapids.

THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL have issued their exequatur to M. Chappelaine, as French Vice-Consul at Bâle.

MR. MAGUIRE, M.P., one of the "Independent Opposition," was offered the commission of the peace by Lord Elgin, but declined it, lest his independence should be questioned. Mr. Maguire supported the Government in the late Ellenborough debate.

A CURIOUS PIECE OF NEWS is given in a Constantinople letter of May 26, published in the French Government papers. After the battle of May 13, Prince Danilo offered by telegraph to give up his Turkish prisoners to the French Ambassador!

A FRENCH MANUFACTURER NAMED BECKER has been condemned to a fine of fifty francs for having sold to a stray customer no less dangerous and treasonable an engine than a copying press for the reproduction of commercial correspondence, such as every London shopkeeper or merchant is in the habit of using for his letters.

THE LIVERPOOL MARINE SERVICE ASSOCIATION have it in contemplation to establish a floating school for the instruction of sons of members and other boys desirous of qualifying themselves for a nautical life, and an application will be made at the Admiralty to grant a vessel for the purpose.

THOMAS PEARCE, the "Shropshire Giant," who exhibited himself at fairs and fairs, for upwards of thirty years, is dead.

THE SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY is now enjoyed by the workmen of Messrs Rennie, the famous engineers.

THE HON. P. J. LOCKE KING, M.P.

VERY many of our representatives in Parliament are gentlemen pledged to a particular line on one particular question, or, in vulgar phrase, "hens with one chicken." Thus Mr. Henry Berkeley is identified with an annual motion on the ballot (just as his brother Grantley with the admission of ladies into the gallery of the House); Sir J. Trelawny with Church-rate abolition; and Mr. Locke King with the abolition of the law of primogeniture, the extension of the county franchise, and one or two other social questions of a similar kind.

The Hon. Peter John Locke King, M.P. for East Surrey, is the younger son of Peter, seventh Lord King—a nobleman well known in the House of Lords for his deep aversion to the Bench of Bishops—and only brother of the eighth Lord, who married Ada, the poet Byron's only daughter, and who was elevated to the Earldom of Lovelace at her Majesty's coronation. He was born at Ockham, Surrey, in 1811, and was educated at Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A., in 1833. He was an unsuccessful candidate for East Surrey, in 1837, for which constituency he was first chosen at the general election consequent on the accession of the Liberals to power in 1847. He is described in Hardwicke's "Shilling House of Commons" as "being in favour of the ballot and of the abolition of the law of primogeniture."

Convinced in the necessity of enlarging the bounds of the political franchise, Mr. Locke King, in the last Parliament (and, we believe, in the preceding one as well), introduced bills for extending the £10 franchise to the county constituencies, and for amending the law of succession so far as it relates to the administration of the real property of parties who die intestate. He is also well known for his advocacy of the ballot, and his strenuous opposition to the principle and practice alike of endowments for religious purposes. In his speech of March 15, 1855, on the laws relating to the property of intestates, he showed most convincingly the "crying injustice of a law which makes a difference, where a parent has made no difference, between one child and the other children of the same family"—a law which he declared too often proves "the unfortunate engine by which a widowed mother and a whole family of dependent and helpless children are rendered destitute, in order that one member of the same family may, through their poverty, become powerful, pampered, and luxurious. All that he asked and sought was to have the old feudal law as to landed property brought into harmony with the law of common-sense and modern usage, as to personal goods and chattels, so as to remove the anomalies which now

exist, and the operation of which, we see, in the Shilling House of Commons, in 1855, to be to the great detriment of the poor, while another serving on that committee was witness of some of the keepings of Australia."

Not content with delivering upon this important subject, Mr. J. King has clearly demonstrated the injustice of the law of succession in his pamphlet, "The Injustice of the Law of Succession," published in 1853, and which, a fourth edition of the year 1855. This pamphlet gives instances of the wicked operation of the present statute, and ought to command the attention of every reader. It is almost to believe that with a House of Commons as opposed to the extent of the title of eldest sons, at the present time, all would be in the present state of the law. Mr. King's arguments should be read, but with the caution of the reader to the opposite side, and with the determination with which they are entitled.

Mr. Locke King is an honest upright member of the Lower House, and we feel sure that if ever circumstances should place the M.P. in possession of the broad acres of Ockham Park, and a seat in the House of Lords, he would advocate the cause with the same earnest intelligence which he now does in St. Stephen's.

At present, the right of suffrage in cities and boroughs belongs to every person who occupies a house, or as tenant, any house, warehouse, counting-house, shop, or other dwelling of the clear annual value of £10. Mr. Locke's Bill, introduced by him on Friday night, proposes to lower the qualification for a vote in English cities to a rental of £50 a-year, as it stands at present, so as to include every adult male who comes within the present conditions of the ballot suffrage as given above.

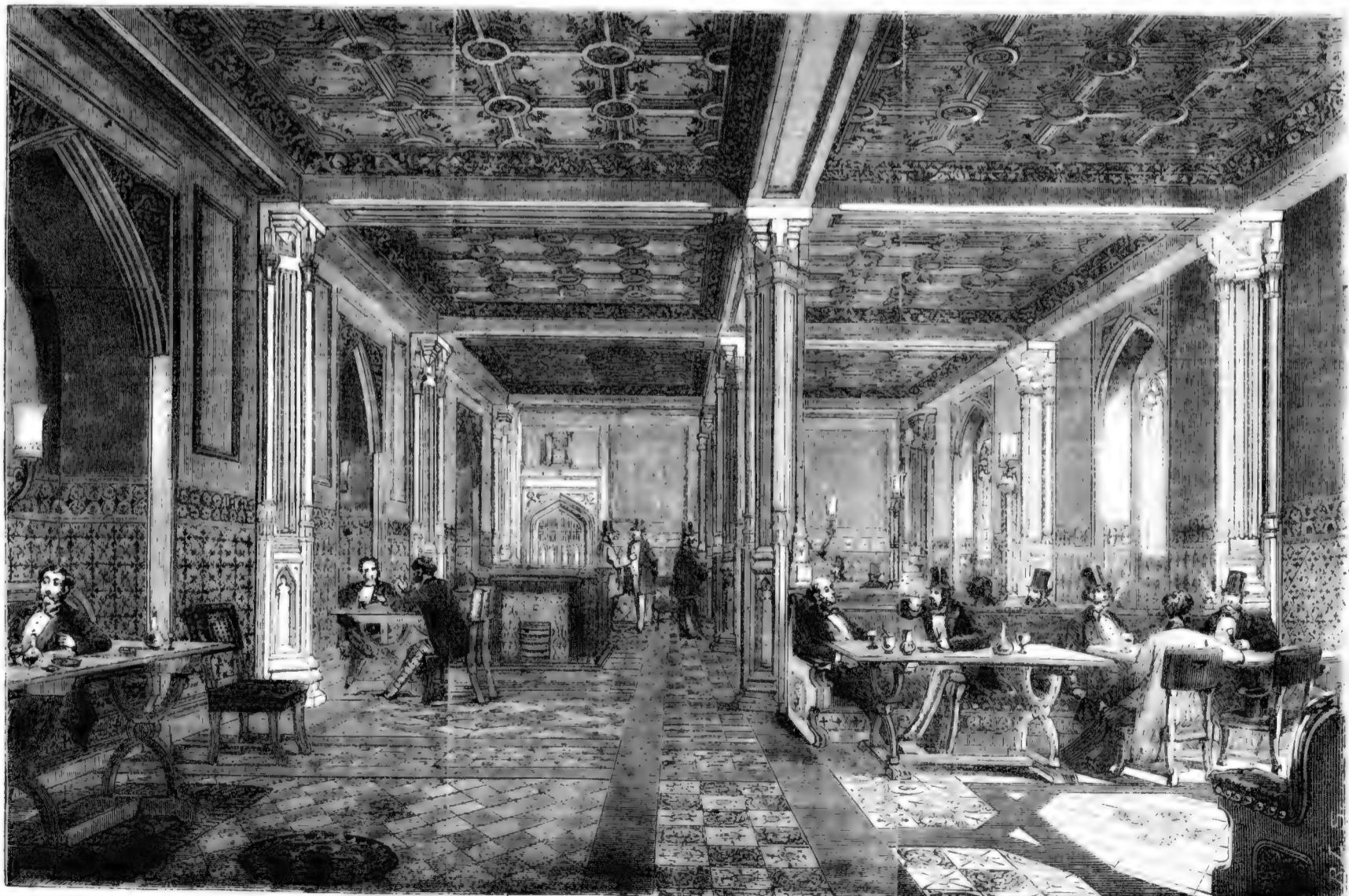
THE FORBES MACKENZIE ACT.

An important deputation from Scotland had an interview with Mr. Walpole, at the Home Office, on Monday, to assist the proposed inquiry into the operation of Forbes Mackenzie's Act, this late period of the session, to defend the working of that Act. The important facts and arguments were submitted to Mr. Walpole, who listened favourably to the views of the deputation.

MR. WILKS AT CARLISLE.—Mr. Wilks has defended his conduct in the matter of the "breach of privilege" in an able speech at Carlisle, where a large and enthusiastic meeting had assembled to greet him on his release and return



HON. P. J. LOCKE KING, M.P. FOR EAST SURREY.



THE SMOKING-ROOM, HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CORNER FOR THE CURIOUS.—NO. XXV

THE PLACE OF EXECUTION, WEST SMITHFIELD.

SMITHFIELD in its present naked and deserted state reminds us more vividly of its long and eventful history, than it did in the days when it was alive with mutton, beef, and butchers. Now, we cannot help reverting to the old time when Raheare, the king's jester, began to build the Norman church and monastery in what was then a swampy marsh, which good work was done 700 or 800 years ago. The jester had in a vision been called by St. Bartholomew to amend his ways, and particularly to establish in the field of Smith a religious establishment to be dedicated to the Saint himself. Raheare, suddenly become enthusiastic, addressed himself for help to both rich and poor. Numbers of the latter—children and all—gladly spent a portion of their time in collecting stones for the projected edifice, and so, in course of time, a goodly structure was reared, of which a large part still remains. Then a fair was established and held yearly in the neighbourhood of the monastery, to which flocked merchants with pack-horses heavily laden with cloths and other wares from distant parts. This fair long proved a source of considerable profit to the monastery.

At a very remote period the ground in front of the church was open towards what is now called Snow Hill, where was a large pond of water shadowed by elm trees. This spot was long used as a place for public executions. We observe that the usual consequences followed; for the old London chroniclers note that for a considerable period those who resorted to Smithfield were of the most lawless and disreputable description. Brawls, often ending in loss of life, were of frequent occurrence, and it was scarcely safe for an honest man with anything to lose to venture into the neighbourhood. There were times, however, when "London town" sent forth its citizens to Smithfield, where they journeyed in lists placed somewhere near the present footpath in front of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. With the festive history of Smithfield, however, we have at present nothing to do.

At about 50 yards in front of the picturesque gate leading to St. Bartholomew Close, was, at the beginning of the present century a square block of pavement. This was the place of execution, which had been removed from the neighbourhood of the Elms. It is a pity that this piece of pavement was removed; for now that the cattle-market is no longer held here, nothing would have been more proper than to erect some memorial on this spot as a lasting reproof of all persecution and narrow-mindedness. However, about fourteen or fifteen years ago, part of the pavement was removed, when the ground, to some depth, was found to be composed of charcoal and ashes—evidence of the numerous burnings which had here taken place for the love of God and the good of the country. In an old print, the original of which was evidently drawn by an eyewitness, we have a graphic illustration of the burning of Anne Askew and two others. In front of the gateway already named and extending in front of what is now a woollen-draper's shop, in a large covered gallery filled with spectators, in front a wide space is cleared and enclosed by barriers, this is surrounded by a crowd of both sexes, on foot and horseback; in one part of the cleared space is a sort of pulpit, in which somebody is superintending the operations; the unfortunate victims are almost naked and chained to posts, at the sides of which, and around the bodies, numerous assistants are with pitchforks and otherwise piling heaps of straw and faggots. This mode of execution, horrible as it is, is not so bad as other methods of which we have record. On this spot both men and women have been boiled; to say nothing of other tortures. Surely the times were sadly out of joint when, for religion's sake, or witchcraft and sorcery, such cruelties could be practised.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION.

THE experimental expedition for rehearsing in deep water the proposed operations for laying down the telegraphic cable between England and America, returned to Plymouth Sound on Thursday week, having been absent five days. The ships composing the squadron, namely, the *Agamemnon*, the *Niagara*, the *Valorous*, and the *Gorgon*, left the Sound on Saturday, May 29, and proceeded to sea, at about seven knots an hour, keeping fixed stations, the *Valorous* and *Agamemnon* on the port side, and the *Gorgon* and *Niagara* on the starboard. After passing the Eddystone Lighthouse, the squadron changed its course, and steered in a westerly direction, keeping along the coast of Cornwall until the Lizard lights had been passed, when the course was again changed to the south-south-west, leaving the Scilly Islands far on the north-west. During Saturday, Sunday, and the earlier part of Monday morning, nothing occurred to break the monotony of sea-life. The sea was calm, the wind was light, and the weather as hot as could well be desired. The ships throughout the whole of the outward voyage did not vary a quarter of a mile from their proper stations, so that on going on deck in the morning, the sea, the sky, and the ships, all seemed to be in exactly the same relative position that they were on the previous night.

During the early portion of Sunday the squadron got well clear of



THE OLD PLACE OF EXECUTION, SMITHFIELD.

the Channel and entered the Bay of Biscay, and about ten on the following morning the appointed rendezvous, a little north of Cape Ortegal, and about 120 miles north-west of the Port of Corunna, was reached. The whole of the ships then lay to, to allow the *Gorgon* to get out her boats to make soundings, before the operations were commenced. Two boats were lowered for that purpose, one provided with a light sounding line, attached to which was a lead weighing twelve pounds, and the other with a deep sea sounding line, with a sinker of ninety-six pounds weight. Both the lines were let go at the same time, and after running out for about an hour and a-half the heavy line showed bottom in 2,530 fathoms, or nearly three statute miles. The second line, with the twelve-pound lead, did not reach the bottom for three hours, but the depth it showed was within a few fathoms the same as that obtained by the heavy line. The result of the sounding having been conveyed by signal to the remaining ships of the squadron, the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* were backed close together, stern on, and a strong hawser passed between them to keep them in that situation. The end of the cable was then conveyed by boats from the *Niagara* to the *Agamemnon*, where the splice was safely made. The way in which the splice is made is not only very ingenious, but, what is more to the purpose, is effectual in neutralising the evil effects which it was supposed would result from the lay of the two portions of the cable being in opposite directions. It consists of a semicircular frame of strong wood, inside which the two ends of the cable are spliced in loops. A horseshoe of iron plate, the same size as the wooden frame, is then screwed down over the loops, when they are made fast inside the frame, to keep them in their proper positions, and the two loose ends of the wire, from which all strain is now removed, are connected together outside the frame, and properly insulated. The splice having been effected, it was lowered overboard, and the two vessels payed out one mile of the experimental cable with the greatest ease and facility, the machinery working most admirably the whole time. As it was now too late to continue the regular programme of the operations, Mr. Bright, the engineer-in-chief of the company, determined to try the effect of hauling it in again from different depths. The hauling-in gear and engine were put in action, and half a mile of cable recovered with the greatest possible ease. Afterwards, a message was sent through the *Niagara* for both vessels to veer out two miles of the cable, and to test the practicability of hauling the splice up to the surface from that depth. After the two miles had been payed out, it was allowed to rest for a few minutes, to make sure that the splice went down as far as the length of the cable would let it. A telegraphic message was then conveyed to the *Niagara* to commence hauling up. It was at first thought impossible that the cable could stand the enormous strain of hauling in from such a very great depth, as even the small and comparatively light sounding-lines are sometimes broken by their own weight when hauled up from a less depth. Every one on deck kept pretty clear of it, expecting it to part every moment, but it still continued to come in slowly. About half-past eleven, however, the cable somehow got across the rope which connected the *Niagara* with the *Agamemnon*, and of course cut it asunder in a few minutes. The *Niagara* drifted away from the *Agamemnon*, and her end of the cable parted about half a mile from the splice. The whole weight of the splice-board, upwards of three hundredweight, and the half-mile of the *Niagara*'s cable hanging to it, was thus thrown upon the *Agamemnon*'s hauling gear, and the engine was again brought to a dead lock. It was, however, soon put in motion again; and at a few minutes after two a.m., to the surprise of every one, the splice made its appearance above the surface of the water. The night, or rather morning, was too far advanced to render it at all desirable to continue the work unnecessarily any longer, so the workmen were sent below, and the splice, cable and all, were left hanging to the stern all night.

At an early hour in the morning, the splice was hauled up on deck, and, as a matter of course, excited a great deal of interest and attention. The frame was penetrated to the very centre by the salt water, from the enormous pressure to which it must have been subjected at the depth to which it descended, which it was calculated could not have been less than 8,000 lbs. to the square inch. Both the wooden frame and the iron rod attached to it were considerably bent and twisted, and showed evident traces of having been turned round with considerable velocity while below the surface. The cable, within some twenty fathoms of the frame, was also much knocked and strained.

Throughout Tuesday the weather continued as fine as ever; and the experiments were commenced at an early hour, as soon as a second hawser could be conveyed from the *Agamemnon* to the *Niagara* to keep them in the same relative positions, while the cable end was passed from one to the other. The second splice was soon made on board the *Agamemnon*, and safely got overboard between the ships about half-past eight o'clock, and after the hawser had been let go, the two ships steamed in opposite directions. After the *Agamemnon* had payed out



EDWARD ARMITAGE—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY R. HOWLTT.)

about one mile and a half of cable, she quickened her speed to two knots an hour, paying out the wire at the rate of three, at an angle of 16 degrees with the horizon. The *Agamemnon* continued paying out at this speed until four miles had been run out, and about three miles of distance passed, when the electrical continuity of the wire ceased, as it was afterwards discovered, from the parting of the cable on board the *Niagara*. The buoying-up gear was then immediately got ready, and the rate of running out of the rope gradually checked so as not to allow it to be suddenly brought up with the full strain upon the machine, and after another half mile had passed it was finally brought to a stand-still.

Now the dangerous experiment of buoying the cable was rehearsed. For this the ship was gradually brought to, and an immense buoy, some 30 feet long and 6 in diameter, to the end of which was 50 or 60 fathoms of stout hawser, got ready for casting off. The end of the hawser was made fast to the coil aft of the stern wheel, and the buoy instantly let go. For a minute or so it lay over on its side, but as the great weight of the coil submerged came full upon it, it rose out of the water like the steeple of some submarine church, a conspicuous beacon far and wide. If ever it should be necessary to use this buoy, it is made to carry a flagstaff, and mirrors at its peak, so as to render its being picked up again almost a matter of certainty. The buoy floated easily, and the coil, which had not been broken, only hung on to it, so to speak, was still payed out, but the strain was of course much diminished; at eleven o'clock five miles had been got over.

The angle of the wire was 20 with the horizon, the ship running 5 knots and the cable 5½ per hour. Thus matters continued for another 10 minutes, when some six miles having been payed out, there was a loud bang, the cable parted, the wire ran aft, and with a great leap, as if rejoicing at its liberation, went over the stern wheel, and was seen no more. Every one looked blank enough for a moment, though the accident was no more than was expected from the poor and injured nature of the cable used. There was no fault to find with the machinery, as Mr. Amos was himself superintending its working, and Mr. Clifford was carefully watching the dynamometer. The latter registered exactly 2,600 lbs., when it parted, or just one-third of the weight the cable was guaranteed to bear when uninjured.

The *Agamemnon*'s head was put about at once, and all speed used to return to the buoy, which was still rearing its head above the waters, a notable object for miles. However, before the vessel could be got entirely round, it was seen to fall over on its side, and on coming up with it, some half-an-hour or so afterwards, it was found that the jerk of the cable which had broken from the *Agamemnon*, together with the weight of the four mile length previously attached to it, had proved too much for the fastenings, and the whole mass, breaking loose, was effectually laid at rest at the bottom of the ocean. This experiment, however, was as satisfactory as that of hauling in the splice, since it was only wished to show that when the necessity did arise the cable could be buoyed so as to preserve it without damage to its electrical continuity. In case of buoying, of course the cable would then all be cut away from the ship, and no more added to the weight of the fastenings on the buoy. During the same afternoon the hawser was again made fast from the *Niagara* to the stern of the *Agamemnon*, for the purpose of lowering a portion of the sound coil for electrical experiments. The splice was sunl and a mile and a half payed out from each vessel, sinking straight up and down. By the time, however, that the electricians were working through it both vessels had turned broadside to the swell of the Atlantic, and were rising and falling with an unequal motion that strained the cable to the utmost. The dynamometer kept varying up to almost the cable's breaking strain, from 2,000 lbs. to nearly 6,000 lbs. in a single second. At last a weak part of the wire came up and broke instantly, under a strain of 2,400 lbs. An examination of the fracture showed that of the eighteen outer strands of wire which coat the gutta percha no less than six had been badly joined in the space of six inches. The *Niagara* for the rest of the evening and night was occupied in hauling back her half with the length which had broken from the *Agamemnon*. The wire was recovered, but it was impossible to heave up the splice. After a long pull it broke off from the wire and remained at the tremendous depths to which it had sunk.

The last and most interesting experiment of them all, to ascertain how far it was possible, in case of a fault going overboard, to hold on by the wire, bring it over the ship's bows, and so underrun it, was next tried. The cable end was lowered over from the *Agamemnon*, made fast to a heavy weight, and in the course of an hour 5½ miles were payed out to the bottom of the ocean, or, at least, as near the bottom as the weight could sink in that time, which was probably about 2½ miles. By this time the breeze had freshened and there was rather a sea on; yet, nevertheless, the *Agamemnon* was brought to, and remained pitching and surging, hanging on almost by a wire cord, the circumference of which is actually no more than that of a three-penny-piece. While the ship lay to a wire rope was made fast to the cable, and the *Agamemnon* brought round so as to remain at a perfect right angle with the coil she payed out. The wire rope was then brought in over the bows and passed aft through the hauling-in machinery, and during this most delicate part of the operation the huge ship lay to in the face of a smart breeze, scarcely straining either rope. Once made fast in the machinery, the after rope was cut at a blow, and the *Agamemnon* swinging by the wire rope attached to the cable, brought her head round and began hauling in the six miles over the bows. This was really the tug of war, and for some minutes—as in the case of the first hauling up—the steam engine was unequal to the task till some hands fell to work aft to force the fly-wheel round; then only at a very slow rate, and, as if fighting with the tenacious depths of the ocean, inch by inch the winding in began, first of the wire rope and then of the cable itself. As the latter came up a strong hemp stopper was made fast to it, which proved of real service, for hardly had the splice between the wire rope and the cable approached the machinery before the latter parted with a loud crack. In an instant the cable flew forward, but was caught by the stopper, and brought up with a heavy jerk that strained every inch of it to the very utmost. Another splice was immediately made, the cable hauled aft, when again in a few minutes the splice parted. This time, however, the stopper strained before it gave way entirely, and in a second the rope was lost under the waves for ever. The *Niagara* then, following the example of the *Agamemnon*, payed out some miles of cable, attached her buoy to it safely, veered out still more of her coil, hauled it all in again, recovering her buoy and every fathom of wire suspended from it. By the time these last experiments were concluded the squadron was widely scattered hull down on the horizon. The *Agamemnon* therefore ran down to signal, and getting permission from the senior officer, Captain Aldham, on board the *Valorous*, stood back for Plymouth, under sail and steam, the others following in her wake with all speed. In the opinion of those intrusted with carrying out this undertaking, the experiments were satisfactory.

MR. ARMITAGE.

ONE of the most remarkable pictures in the present Exhibition of the Royal Academy, and one of those which first arrest the attention of the visitor, is unquestionably Mr. Armitage's "Retribution." The subject of the Indian mutiny has inspired this painter with a design which gives us at a glance a complete synthesis of the rising, and all the horrors which accompanied it, with a foresight of that just vengeance which is already being wreaked on the treacherous "jungle-tiger," so universally accepted as the symbol of insurgent sepoyism. Independently of the vigour of the drawing, the harmony of the grouping, and the force and beauty of the principal figure—that of Britannia—there is one quality in this picture which makes it appeal to all men, whether versed in the mysteries of art, or profoundly ignorant of its most elementary principles. We mean the simplicity and certainty with which the story is told. In all symbolic paintings, there is a danger of falling into obscurity through too great an aiming at the abstract (as, for instance, in the majority of the

frescoes which adorn the New Museum at Berlin); and there is another danger, still more hateful to a man of taste, which arises from the endeavours to make the design intelligible to the meanest capacity, and which prompts the artist to be unduly literal in the presentation of his idea. A man of true dramatic power will know how to avoid both these extremes, and this Mr. Armitage has certainly done in his "Retribution," of which, in another part of our paper, we publish an engraving. The tower and the onion-shaped dome which belongs so peculiarly to the architecture of the East, are scarcely more than indicated at the back of the picture; the story is sufficiently told by the struggle, as to the result of which there can be no doubt, between the calm, dignified, determined Britannia, and the howling tiger upon whose throat she has already laid her hand. The details, too, which fill up the picture and complete the tale, are introduced so as to produce a feeling of sadness and indignation without needlessly provoking our horror—a sensation which it is never the province of art to excite, horrible as the incidents may be which suggest his picture to the artist.

Mr. Armitage holds what, in the present day, will perhaps be considered *extraordinary opinions* on the subject of art. He understands that its object is to imitate, and not to copy. Artistic representation differs as much from servile reproduction as description in literature does from stenographic reporting; and even a short-hand writer—a so-called *verbator* reporter—never really reports "word for word," or the honourable gentlemen in both Houses of Parliament would occasionally be made to talk nonsense. According to the popular theory, which teaches that the artist must represent the individual, instead of the general, and that every detail which helps to make up the unity of the individual must be reproduced, with reference to its importance, a photograph must be finer than any picture, and the wax-work show of Madame Tussaud superior to all the galleries of sculpture in the world. The answer we anticipate to this is that Messrs. Millais and Hunt possess great talent; but a little observation of their pictures will show that the highest merits they possess do not after all proceed from pursuance of the principles of pre-Raphaelism. In fact, to apply the principle of exact reproduction to all the parts of a picture is as impossible as it is absurd. Mr. Hunt can introduce the title-page of a song without trouble, but when Mr. Millais wishes to show us a number of the "Times," with all his power of minute manipulation, he is unable to render its leading articles legible. And yet, according to the doctrine of the pre-Raphaelites, we ought (with a powerful microscope) to be able to read even the births, deaths, and marriages in that painted journal of his.

To return to Mr. Armitage, who knows that all traditions are not absurd, and who has inherited from no less a person than the late Delaroche. He entered the Painters' Academy in 1837, being then twenty years of age. In 1839 Mr. Armitage was selected by M. Delaroche to assist him in his great work, the "Hemicycle" of the School of Fine Arts in Paris. The large semicircular hall, with which most British tourists must by this time be familiar, is adorned with a vast fresco, in which M. Delaroche has represented the principal masters of all epochs and all schools grouped around Ictinus and Phidias, the architect and sculptor of the Parthenon. Ictinus and Phidias are seated on a throne in the midst of symbolic figures of Greek and Roman Art, Gothic Art, and the Art of the Renaissance, &c.

In 1842, Mr. Armitage sent to the Annual Exhibition of Living Painters (then held at the Louvre) a large picture representing "Prometheus bound."

In 1843, he sent a cartoon representing the "Landing of Julius Caesar in Britain" to Westminster Hall, which gained one of the three first prizes, the other first class prizeman being Messrs. Watts and Cope. A report (for which there was not a shadow of foundation) was industriously circulated by one of the disappointed exhibitors, to the effect that the cartoon signed by Mr. Armitage was in reality not his own work. A specimen drawing was required from him by the Royal Commission as a proof of the authenticity of his "Cesar," and in the course of a week the calumniated artist produced a group which proved to the commissioners how unfounded the malicious report had been. The commissioners were thoroughly satisfied, and the prize of £300 was duly handed to Mr. Armitage.

In 1844, some specimens of frescoes were exhibited in Westminster Hall. Mr. Armitage sent several contributions to the exhibition, but without adding to his reputation. His frescoes were somewhat coarse in execution, and monotonous in colour.

In 1845 a fresh competition was opened for cartoons and frescoes, with a view to the decoration of the House of Lords. Six artists were selected, and three additional prizes of £200 were given. Of these Mr. Armitage obtained one for his cartoon of the "Spirit of Religion."

In 1847 a competitive exhibition of oil paintings took place at Westminster Hall. The three first prizes of £500 each were carried off by Messrs. Pickersgill, Watts, and Armitage. Mr. Armitage's picture represented the "Battle of Meane." It was afterwards purchased by the Queen.

Mr. Armitage has lived a great deal on the Continent. In his early youth, in 1830, seven years before he entered the Academy of M. Delaroche, he visited Paris with his family, and lived there two or three years. On leaving Paris he went to Germany for two years, and then again returned to Paris, where, as we have seen, he soon afterwards commenced his studies. Mr. Armitage belongs to a Yorkshire family, and was born in London, but it is only of late years that he has lived in England. Soon after gaining the £500 prize, in 1847, he went to Rome, where he remained until 1849. He then returned to England, since when he has painted two frescoes in the Upper-Waiting Hall, Westminster Palace, and has been a constant contributor to the annual exhibitions of the Royal Academy. His pictures are generally on a large scale. "Sampson in the Mill," "Hagar," and especially "Ahobilah" (a vision of Ezekiel) may be named among those of his works which have attracted most attention at those exhibitions.

During the war with Russia, Mr. Armitage went to the Crimea, and was an eye-witness, if not of the glory, at least of the misery, of that memorable campaign. He was at Balaklava from January to April, 1855; and when he arrived, the troops were suffering the horrors of privation and famine. On his return, he painted two large battle-pieces—"Inkermann," and the "Cavalry Charge at Balaklava." These were executed for Mr. Gambart, from sketches made on the spot. Every figure in these pictures is a portrait, and the artist considers the "Inkermann" to be his *chef-d'œuvre*.

The picture sent by Mr. Armitage to the Academy Exhibition of last year, represented a group of Turkish ladies at Scutari. The finish and careful study of detail in this picture were quite thrown away, as far as the public were concerned, thanks to the wretched place assigned to it by the Hanging Committee. The picture exhibited this year—"Retribution"—happens to be of so large a size, that the height at which it is placed is, in reality, of no consequence.

Mr. Armitage is at present about to start for Italy, where he intends to study fresco painting, and early Italian art, with a view to the decoration of the Roman Catholic church of St. John, at Islington, now in process of construction. He has engaged to paint the Chapel of St. Francis in that church, and it is to be hoped sufficient funds will be found to enable him to continue these mural decorations, a branch for which his Continental art education has peculiarly fitted him.

Mr. Edward Armitage (the "subject of this memoir," as Mr. Dodd or Mr. Burke would say) is not the only one of his numerous family who has devoted his attention to art. One of his six younger brothers, Mr. William Armitage, was for some years one of the most assiduous and promising pupils in the *atelier* of M. Yvon, a painter of high merit, who must be well known to our readers, both by his Russian scenes and by his battle-pieces, such as the "Episode on the Retreat from Moscow," the "Capture of the Malakoff," &c.

In conclusion, we may state that the painter of "Retribution" is one of the few artists who have not been influenced by the pre-Raphaelites and their champion, Mr. Ruskin. Admirable writer, eloquent expounder, bad poetical describer as he undoubtedly is, this ferocious critic has driven several young painters to eccentricity—not to say mad-

ness—by his extravagant eulogiums of all the clever littlenesses of art. There is this, however, to be said in his favour. It is never certain that he will not contradict one year the assertions which he has set forth dogmatically the year before. For our own part, we are of Mr. Armitage's opinion, that many of the tenets of the new school have a direct tendency to lessen the dignity and importance of art.

LAW AND CRIME.

An action, brought by a Mr. Lewis against the "Daily Telegraph," newspaper, has been the means of procuring the judgment of the Queen's Bench upon newspaper reports of cases heard before police magistrates. That Court, in opposition to an antiquated ruling, has seen no distinction with respect to the publication of legal proceedings between the House of Lords and the "pie-powder" court held at *St. John's* at a fair. In the action against the "Telegraph," several subsidiary issues were found for the defendant, and a verdict was given for the plaintiff upon one count, to which defendant appears to have pleaded an insufficient plea. This, at least, is our impression of the case, gleaned, after much difficulty, from the reports, for, by a strange omission, none of the published accounts give an insight of the pleadings in the action; so that, although several leading articles have appeared upon the subject, the basis of the Chief Justice's judgment remains a mystery. It is difficult to believe that a verdict was found for defendants upon a plea of not guilty, and yet that plaintiff recovers a shilling damages upon a plea of justification, which is equivalent to a decision that defendant did nothing wrong, and could not justify his conduct; and yet this is the only construction possible upon some of the published reports. But upon one point the decision is clear. The Queen's Bench recognises the police-court as a public court, and even regards with favour that publicity by which the journals so frequently assist the course of justice.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Commons to render the crossing of cheques an imperative direction as to the mode of their payment—namely, through a banker.

Some short time since, a paragraph appeared in several of our contemporaries, reflecting upon the conduct of a bench of magistrates at Rochester, who were represented as having acted strangely in the case of an alleged assault by two military officers upon a farmer and a police constable. The conduct of the magistrates upon the hearing of the charge, which they dismissed, was detailed as so extraordinary, that we hesitated to believe the story, and therefore refrained from noticing it. The case has since been brought before a jury, in an action for damages for the assault, tried at the Rochester County Court, and the result confirms our views, inasmuch as the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with one shilling damages only, after a trial lasting seven hours.

Mr. Charles Pearson, the present governor of Whitecross Street Prison, has introduced several remarkable innovations, if not reforms, into that establishment. The prisoners are classified accordingly as they have filed their schedules in the Insolvent Court, or neglected so to do, or been remanded for fraud. The use of wine and beer is prohibited, except to the virtuous who have petitioned the Court. Visitors are not allowed to enter the wards of prisoners, and can only meet their friends in a reception-room specially applied to that purpose. The prisoners are presented with the alternative, every Sunday, of attending chapel, or being closely locked up during Divine service. No lawyers or lawyers' clerks are to be allowed in the wards, except as prisoners. A book is kept, in which prisoners, upon leaving the hospitable domain, are invited to record their private opinions of their professional legal advisers, though how these opinions are to be formed, or how the prisoners are to get out by the aid of attorneys whom they must not see, appears somewhat puzzling. The regulation as to the exclusion of attorneys and their clerks is, nevertheless, possibly efficient in the manner intended, namely, in keeping out the well-known low attorneys who infest the debtors' prisons. Many of this class, with their hangers-on and touts, have expressed their strong disgust at the new regulations generally. The turnkeys and other officials are now clothed in uniform. Means are provided to enable poor prisoners to support themselves by their labour or handicraft. The result of all this will no doubt be an increased demand for that valuable writ which the elder Mr. Weller denominated the "have-his-carcass." All the regulations of Whitecross Street will but excite the derision of the prisoner, if he have a sufficiency of sovereigns in his pockets, to be able to get himself removed by *habeas corpus* to the Queen's Bench; where he may play at rackets for beer half the day, and entertain, in his own private apartment, any number of select acquaintances.

The Court of Exchequer, in the case of "Hughes and another against Hill," in which a motion was made for a new trial, announced that it was a rule never to grant a new trial, for reason of a verdict alleged to be against evidence, unless the Judge in the first instance had been dissatisfied with the verdict of the jury.

Nothing is more frequently denounced in the Courts of Insolvency and Bankruptcy than the alleged extortions of usurers, who lend money at an average of 60 per cent. These gentry find no favour in the eyes of the learned Commissioner before whom they appear to oppose their ruined debtors. Now, it happens that the two systems of the learned Commissioner and of the money-lender re-act and depend upon each other with results not perhaps generally appreciated. It is precisely because Mr. Shylock knows that Antonio will be released from all his engagements, with cordial commiseration by Mr. Commissioner Z, whenever Antonio thinks proper to present his petition; that Mr. S. charges 60 per cent. upon every renewal of Antonio's little bill. He knows well enough that some day all hope of the principal will vanish like a dream. Then the temptations of Antonio are great. He sees, as every one else in modern life sees, persons around him, jewelled, carried in broughams, and domiciled in rooms furnished elegantly, and lacking nothing even in Turkey carpets or curious china. The crash comes; the "swell" friend passes the Court, and rides in his brougham as before. His estate (realising no dividend) passes to his creditors; but the walnut furniture, the Turkey carpets, and porcelain gincracks, remain. No one knows how it is done until he tries, and succeeds. The result of this perversion of the system of the debt and credit is shown in many ways. To it we owe the existence of a class from which our legal reports have long been liberally supplied. To it we owe, in many cases, the demoralising extravagance which renders the reckless expenditure of a large proportion of insolvent persons. And, above all, it is to this we owe the constant recurrence of what are termed commercial panics, in which whole lines of mutually dependent creditors, honest and otherwise, fall like card-houses in a row. Until this system be thoroughly purified—until it be clearly understood that it is as dishonest to defraud a man of his goods by means of a promise to pay for them, as by any other plan; so long will the panics continue to increase in number, frequency, and extent.

A journeyman bootmaker was suspected by his employer of stealing leather. The master sent for a detective, who came to the shop. The journeyman recognised the detective as a policeman, and stated that he had no leather about him, in proof of which he opened his clothes. On this the charge was not pressed, but the journeyman went to Mr. Chipfield, an attorney, who commenced an action against the master for having caused him to be beaten, searched, and imprisoned. The plaintiff's case failed, and his employer arrested him in execution for the costs, which amounted to £71. The plaintiff petitioned the Insolvent Court, and was opposed by Mr. Reed, who, on behalf of the master, stigmatised the action as an attempt to extort money. Mr. Commissioner Murphy remanded the unsuccessful litigant for ten calendar months.

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